

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Variable, with showers. Temp. 48-59 (49-51). Tomorrow (Tues.): Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 45-56 (49-51). Tomorrow (Tues.): Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54). CHANGING: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54). YESTERDAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-59 (49-51). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-56 (49-51). CHANGING: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-60 (52-54).



THE MALTESE AGREEMENT—Malta Prime Minister Dom Mintoff (left) and British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington signing 'Maltese bases' agreement in London Sunday.

U.K., Malta Sign Pact On Bases

7-Year Accord Ends Rent Dispute

LONDON, March 26 (NYT).—Britain and Malta signed an agreement here today for the continued use by British forces of military bases on the Mediterranean island.

According to informed sources, the agreement does not refer specifically to use by Britain's allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but it is expected that their ships will, in fact, be allowed continued access to the Maltese naval facilities.

The seven-year agreement puts an end to nine months of tortuous, cliff-hanging negotiations marked by ultimatums, the withdrawal of most of the British contingent on the island and implied threats by Malta's prime minister, Dom Mintoff, that if the Western powers were unwilling to meet his price, the Russians—or even the Libyans—might.

The agreement, signed at Marlborough House by Mr. Mintoff and the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington, gives Malta an annual payment of some \$14 million—nearly three times the rent it previously received.

This was more than the \$10 million Britain had offered at the start of the negotiations last year, although much less than the \$30 million Mr. Mintoff had originally demanded.

Britain and NATO later made a top offer of \$14 million while Mr. Mintoff demanded \$18 million.

Malta, which has military links to Britain dating back 150 years, has provided extensive naval facilities to NATO, as well as serving as a base for a 3,500-man British military contingent.

To the NATO countries, Malta was considered of definite, although not unlimited, military usefulness. What was considered most important, especially by the United States and Italy, was that the Soviet Navy should not be able to use the island.

This concern accounts for the increase over the \$10 million that was originally Britain's top offer. When this offer was turned down by Mr. Mintoff last December, the British evacuated the 6,000 military dependents on the island and began paring down their forces. At present, there are fewer than 1,000 British servicemen on the island.

According to sources here, the British will build their troop level back up to 3,000 and dependents will be returned. Because of a serious unemployment problem in Malta, the reduction of civilian employees on the bases from 4,900 to 3,800 will be carried out more slowly than originally planned.

Britain will pay slightly more than one-third of the \$14-million rental. The rest will be made up by contributions from other NATO countries, in particular the United States.

Red Bloe Banned

One important provision accepted by Mr. Mintoff was agreement that Malta would not permit the forces of the Warsaw Pact to be stationed on the island or to use the military facilities there.

At a news conference after the signing, Lord Carrington said, "I am satisfied that the agreement safeguards the position of Britain and her allies."

Mr. Mintoff, who appeared cheerful, said he had been assured by the British government that the Malta bases would never be used against any of the Arab states. If such an assurance were to be broken, he added, "the agreement will not hold any more."

Palms Sunday marks Jesus's triumphal entry into Jerusalem when believers proclaimed him Messiah, the expected king and deliverer of the Jews.

"There is in the attitude of so many youths a sense of discontent and refusal of cheap progress," the Pope said. "They are seeking expressions which are more human, simple, sincere and free."

He said that modern men suffer "an emptiness that lacks authentic and strong ideas; it lacks those things that can give life its sense, value and faith."

And despite their "often amoral and anti-social passions" and their apparent liking of progress and modernity, the Pope added, youngsters are in fact rebelling against the foolishness of "skeptical and hedonistic concepts" handed on by their elders.

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SPOT CHECK—British soldier checking identification of Belfast motorist Sunday as security forces throughout the capital searched for arms and explosives.

Mrs. Beard Collapses as Senators Quiz Her

Lobbyist Insists Memo Is a Fraud

DENVER, March 26 (AP).—Dita D. Beard, a lobbyist for International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., categorically denied today that she wrote a controversial memorandum, published by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson, that purportedly linked an ITT anti-trust settlement with a donation to the Republican National Convention.

In a statement given to a Senate subcommittee in her hospital room here, Mrs. Beard repeated her previous denials and went into detail on her meeting with Mr. Anderson's assistant, Brit Hume.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., held an extraordinary hearing in a room in the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital where Mrs. Beard has been recovering from a heart ailment for the last month.

[Mrs. Beard collapsed with an angina attack while being questioned. Reuters reported. Doctors and nurses were present during the session and she had an oxygen tube in her nose.]

In her statement she said: "I did not write, compose or dictate the entirety of the memorandum which Mr. Hume presented to me in the Washington office of ITT last month. I do recall similar language in the first part of that memorandum, which I wrote some time in late June or early July in 1971, at the request of Mr. Merriam."

W. R. Merriam is head of ITT's Washington office.

She concluded her statement by saying: "I want this committee and the world to know that the Anderson memorandum is not my memorandum, that I am innocent of any wrongdoing and that I shall speed the rest of my life, for however long that might be, in an unending effort to find out who did this to me and why."

The Senate committee has been holding hearings into the charges made by Mr. Anderson that an out-of-court settlement of an anti-trust case against ITT was linked with a purported \$400,000 guarantee by the giant conglomerate to a San Diego, Calif., committee that is raising money to help cover expenses of the convention.

Mrs. Beard said that the memo was part of a vast conspiracy to discredit her.

Columnist Files Affidavits on Lie Detector Tests

ITT Says Own Experts Dispute FBI Report

By Richard D. Lydon

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. yesterday disputed the findings of an FBI analysis of the L-memorandum that touched off the controversy over the corporation's financial support for the Republican National Convention.

In a weekend in which the complexities of the case increased with the release of scientific findings, lie detector tests and affidavits, the corporation issued a statement through its office here saying that document experts hired by it had branded the memorandum a fraud.

These experts concluded that the memorandum purportedly written by Mrs. Dita D. Beard "was typed on a date later than the date appearing on the document" and that "the preponderance of evidence points to a period around January, 1972, as the most likely time."

The corporation's statement seemingly contradicted one issued Friday by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director, which said that analyses by experts of the bureau "suggest, but do not definitely establish," that the document was written about June 25, 1971, the date typed on the memo, and was typed on Mrs. Beard's typewriter.

Methods Doubled

In addition, a document expert, who had been involved in the case surrounding Clifford Irving's false autobiography of Howard Hughes, said that he doubted whether the methods employed by ITT's experts would have dated the memo accurately.

Meanwhile, Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist who first publicized the purported memorandum, made public a copy of a lie detector test taken by his associate, Albert B. Hume, who previously swore that Mrs. Beard had told him the memorandum was authentic.

The polygraph test was administered by Lloyd B. Furr of McLean, Va., who concluded in



Mrs. Dita Beard

[The unusual hospital room interview was terminated abruptly during the afternoon session.]

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The polygraph test was administered by Lloyd B. Furr of McLean, Va., who concluded in

land, D. Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, before which Mr. Hume testified, that the findings of the lie detector test sharply contrasted with a March 17 statement by Mrs. Beard in which she denied knowledge of the memo.

"I respectfully request that the enclosed notarized report on the test be made part of the hearing record," Mr. Anderson wrote Sen. Eastland. He added, "I challenge Mrs. Beard and say other witnesses who contradicted Mr. Hume's testimony to undergo a similar examination."

Mr. Anderson also made public an affidavit from Lawrence E. Taylor, a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Mr. Taylor stated that on March 9, after Mr. Hume testified before the committee, he was told by Bernard A. Goodrich, an ITT employee, that Mr. Hume's testimony had been accurate.

Mr. Goodrich was among those present when Mr. Hume discussed the memorandum with Mrs. Beard on Feb. 23.

Mr. Taylor's affidavit said that he had asked Mr. Goodrich if Mr. Hume's testimony relating to the meeting had been correct (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Split IRA Cuts Down Terrorism

After Britain's Ulster Take-Over

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 26 (NYT).—The Irish Republican Army, sharply divided over tactics in Northern Ireland, is scaling down terrorist activities as a result of Britain's take-over of the province.

The Provisional wing of the IRA held secret meetings last Friday night and all day yesterday in Belfast and later announced that it would defy an order from the Dublin command to continue bombings and sniper attacks in Northern Ireland. Sources close to the IRA said late last night that key members of the organization were especially angry that Sean MacStiofain, the chief of staff of the IRA Provisionals in Ireland, had publicly denounced Britain's proposals without consulting staff officers in Belfast and Londonderry.

However there were conflicting reports from Dublin today that the Southern and Northern groups were meeting there to discuss the easing of terrorist activities.

Possible Truce

The Catholic community, which openly welcomes the end of the Protestant-dominated Stormont government, was known to be pressing the IRA in the Falls Road, Ardoyne and Ballymurphy areas of Belfast to end violence, at least for the moment, and call a truce. There were some reports that a truce had been agreed upon, ranging from 30 to 90 days.

"The scaling down is going on right now because the people in the shops and the pubs are saying lay off," said a source close to the IRA. "They want to give this new thing a chance. Stormont's gone. That's what they want."

IRA members in Belfast made clear their any continuation of violence would be counter-effective and against the wishes of supporters. IRA officials say privately that Mr. MacStiofain, the powerful Provisional leader who spent eight years in a British prison for an arms raid in the 1950s, had failed to gauge the impact in the Catholic community of the toppling of the Stormont parliament, a symbol of 51 years of Protestant domination.

One IRA source said several members of the main political opposition party here, the Social Democratic and Labor party, had secretly met Provisional leaders to urge them to call off bombings and terrorist acts, but this was denied by a party spokesman.

Change of Tactics

There were also indications that some IRA men were convinced that a change of tactics was necessary to cope with a possible violent Protestant backlash against Catholics and the end of Protestant control in Ulster.

Some younger IRA men are said to feel that the organization should move emphasis from defending Catholic ghettos and streets that border on Protestant neighborhoods. In recent days, there has been discussion of street patrols and armed protection of the Catholic areas.

British Army officials, as well as the local police, do not rule out, however, the possibility of random acts of terrorism to the next few days during the tense take-over by the Westminster government.

Three battalion commanders of the IRA in Belfast, as well as commanders in Londonderry and Tyrone, are known to be supporting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

36 Countries Sign Pact on Drug Control

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, March 26 (NYT).—An agreement to strengthen international machinery for uncovering the illicit production and sale of narcotics was signed here yesterday by 36 countries.

The agreement will become a protocol to a 1953 narcotics convention, which it is signed and ratified by 40 countries. It would give a more specific mandate to the 11-member International Narcotics Control Board to repress the illicit drug traffic.

Signatories included the United States and most Western countries where drug addiction is a serious problem. Several opium-producing countries, including Turkey, Iran and Yugoslavia, also signed the agreement.

But a larger number of opium-producing countries, including India, Burma and the Soviet Union, did not sign. They had fought to water down the U.S.-proposed amendments during the three-week conference, called by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

A number of governments, among them some of the 28 countries that joined the United States in sponsoring the amendments, did not sign yesterday but were to do so later, according to Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's Coordinator for International Narcotics Affairs.

Everything We Wanted

Mr. Gross predicted that India and the Soviet Union would sign eventually. He said that "we got everything we wanted and more besides."

However, the Indian delegate, Dharm Prakash, said that he thought the amendments would "do little" to solve the drug problem.

The Soviet Union, which also is credited with effective controls over opium, contended that no international body had the right to interfere in a country's internal affairs in the way authorized by the amendments. It was supported by Eastern European Socialist countries, which also did not sign today's agreement.

Specific Responsibility

Mr. Gross said he attached great importance to the fact that the amendments, for the first time, assign the International Narcotics Control Board specific responsibility for stopping the illicit manufacture and sale of drugs. This has been implied under the 1953 convention, but in practice, according to drug experts, the board has confined itself mainly to supervising opium production permitted by the convention and the problem of "leakage" into the illicit traffic.

Although watered down by sub-amendments, one amendment would authorize the board to send representatives to assist a country suspected of violating its drug commitments. The board could check up on the situation, however, only with the consent of the government concerned.

Broad U.S. Crackdown

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI).—The Justice Department yesterday named 33 of the United States' largest cities as targets for a nationwide crackdown on street pushers of heroin.

Teams of federal, state and local enforcement officials will conduct the campaigns, each headed by a senior Justice Department attorney.

Greece Marks Independence, Papadopoulos's Total Reign

At the parade, there was no doubt in anyone's mind who the supreme ruler of Greece was.

Mr. Papadopoulos, looking confident in a morning coat, stood alone on a platform for more than an hour to take the salute of the armed forces and schoolchildren. His cabinet, led by his two closest associates, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Nicholas Makarezos, were 10 feet behind him.

Hopes for Cyprus Ties

NICOSIA, March 26 (AP).—Hopes rose here yesterday that a crisis in relations between Greece and Cyprus was easing following the first contact between President Makarios and the Greek diplomatic chargé d'affaires in Nicosia in nearly three weeks.

This occurred when the two men, standing side by side outside the Greek Embassy, jointly took the salute of the annual Greek Independence Day student parade.

A church source said the archbishop left after Tuesday's swearing-in ceremonies for the Cy-clades island of Tinos and that he has not returned. An official spokesman said earlier that the primate "was out of Athens for the day."

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Bhutto Rules Out India Trip, Rejects 'Blackmail' on POWs

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 26 (UPI).—Pakistan's President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto yesterday ruled out the possibility of his going on a peace-making trip to India soon and angrily asserted he would not accede to Indian "blackmail" with respect to prisoners of war.

Summoning correspondents to his home here, the president said he would sooner resign than accept Indian conditions as the basis for repatriation of prisoners of war. He spoke angrily about announced Indian and Bangladesh plans to try 1,500 Pakistani prisoners of war on war-crimes charges.

Saying that India has imposed many conditions on bilateral talks despite New Delhi's public assertions, he said:

"We can do one of two things. We can try to show the present generation that we can succeed in having peace with India where all past generations have failed. We can show that India and Pakistan are no longer the world's problem children."

"Either that, or we shall have

to re-examine our offer of friendship. There is a limit to my patience.

"I will not allow a war-crimes trial to take place on the soil of Dacca. I will not allow the prisoners-of-war issue to be used as blackmail."

"Either the people of Pakistan stand behind me in this or I quit. I want no more demonstrations of women in tears (whose husbands or relatives are being held prisoner by the Indians)."

"I am in tears myself. But if India is going to hold the prisoners of war for the next 30 years to blackmail us and if the people of Pakistan cannot stomach it, then I say good-bye. India will have to deal with another civilian president or a military regime in Pakistan."

Medical Plan

Today, President Bhutto unveiled a seven-year, \$700 million health reform program for greater government control of the medical profession. But he ran into sharp opposition from the 500 doctors in his audience.

The program, labeled the "people's health policy," includes wider medical aid, higher pay for government doctors, better medical training and control of imports, prices and sale of drugs. But a youthful woman doctor told Mr. Bhutto the project is not attractive enough to lure back to Pakistan thousands of doctors working in the Middle East, Britain and the United States.

Bangladesh Reply

NEW DELHI, March 26 (UPI).—Bangladesh Ambassador to India A.R. Malik said today that his government will go ahead with its plan to try Pakistani prisoners of war, irrespective of the reaction of President Bhutto.

Mr. Malik told newsmen, "The Indian armed forces and our own forces (Mukti Bahini) fought in Bangladesh as allies under a joint command... and the Pakistanis surrendered to the joint command."

"The prisoners of war belong as much to us as they belong to India. We have decided to try those POWs against whom evidence could be found of crimes against humanity. Mr. Bhutto's reaction to our decision to try them would not deter us."

The semisecret Indian operation, which involves setting up the 100-mile border between the sea to the point where India, Bangladesh and Burma meet, had been in progress for five days before reports of it reached Dacca.

Bangladesh military sources, however, say the Indian Army is likely to remain in Bangladesh for the next two months, after which the monsoon will make military operations impossible.

Two months may not be long enough to wipe out the Mukti, who have been joined by small groups of hill tribesmen who formerly belonged to the Razakars, the Pakistani paramilitary forces.

First Anniversary

Meanwhile in Dacca contingents of the three armed services of Bangladesh paraded today to mark the first anniversary of the country's independence, the Press Trust of India reported.

A huge crowd watched President Abu Sayeed Choudhury take the salute, RTI said.

Mr. Choudhury, accompanied by Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman, hoisted the green and gold national flag of the republic as artillery units fired a 31-gun salute. Bengali leaders in former East Pakistan declared Bangladesh's independence over a clandestine radio on March 26 last year, 24 hours after West Pakistan troops began a military crackdown in Dacca.

Mujibur's Program

DACCA, March 26 (AP).—Sheikh Mujibur announced tonight a sweeping nationalization program for Bangladesh, giving his government control of the major industries.

In a nationwide broadcast on the nation's first anniversary he said all jute, textile and sugar mills, domestic banks and insurance companies are being nationalized.

Only foreign-owned banks and insurance firms have been excluded from the government's decision, he said.

The sheikh also announced gradual nationalization of foreign trade and internal transport services.

Most of the jute mills, which are expected to be the main foreign-exchange earner for the country, were owned by West Pakistani families who fled shortly before the province became Bangladesh at the end of the India-Pakistan war in December.

In his 20-minute address, the sheikh touched on foreign affairs only briefly, to reiterate that his government's policy will be guided by the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence.

The sheikh said a constitution is being drafted based on nationalism, democracy, secularism and socialism.

He said that his government will not let anybody die of starvation and that arrangements are being made to import a million tons of rice, the staple of the Bengali diet.



FIFTH TERM—Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek receives certification of election to fifth term as president from National Assembly Chairman Wang Yun-wu Saturday. To his right, Mme. Chiang and Assembly Secretary Kuo Cheng.

After British Take-Over

Divided IRA Cuts Down Ulster Terrorism

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a truce to see what changes are brought by William Whitelaw, the new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The crucial issue in the Catholic community remains internment. If the practice continues, or if only a handful of the 900 men now being held without trial are released, then the Catholic ghettos will turn with renewed anger against British soldiers.

Among the IRA Provisional leadership in Dublin, the feeling is that the suspension of Stormont is a victory in their long-range campaign to unify Ireland, and that pressing ahead with violence will bring about unification speedily.

The IRA Provisionals are known to feel that direct rule is merely the first step toward unity with the Irish Republic. For years, the IRA has said that direct rule would lead to a stepped-up terror campaign against British soldiers. Such a campaign, the IRA feels, would alien-

ate British public opinion and lead to the eventual withdrawal of all British troops and the subsequent reunification of Ireland.

The Dublin leaders of both wings of the IRA—the Officials and Provisionals—have announced opposition to Britain's direct rule of Northern Ireland. Both the Provisionals and Officials demand the withdrawal of British troops from Ulster. The abolition—not the suspension—of the Stormont parliament and an amnesty for all "political prisoners."

Mr. MacShofain has said publicly: "Our military operations will continue until such time as our demands are accepted." His counterpart in the Official wing of the IRA, Cathal Goulding, said: "They are not political initiatives at all, but a way of saying that martial law has been introduced and that a few internees will be released. I think this will lead to a more repressive regime in the North than there was ever before."

The two wings of the IRA

SALT Aides In Helsinki For Meeting

Seventh Round Due To Begin Tomorrow

HELSINKI, March 26 (UPI).—The chief Soviet negotiator, Vladimir S. Semionov, arrived today for the seventh round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks "with firm instructions from the Soviet government" to seek agreement with the United States to limit nuclear weapons.

Mr. Semionov, a Deputy Foreign Minister, said "the Soviet Union is in favor of achieving mutually acceptable agreement. We have firm instructions from the Soviet government to work in a constructive and business-like manner."

Mr. Semionov and his delegation arrived by train from Moscow. The talks resume Tuesday. Unlike the chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, Mr. Semionov did not hint at any agreement during this round of the talks.

Smith Hoped

Mr. Smith said in his arrival statement yesterday that he was hoping for an agreement before President Nixon goes to Moscow on May 23—although he did not directly mention Mr. Nixon's journey.

"We hope that this session of SALT will result in agreement on comprehensive limitations on anti-ballistic missile systems as well as an interim agreement on certain offensive weapons systems," Mr. Smith said.

He and Mr. Semionov will hold their first working session Tuesday to continue the talks recessed Feb. 4 in Vienna. It will be the 11th meeting since the talks on curbing nuclear arms began in Helsinki in November, 1969.

ITT Disputes FBI Findings

(Continued from Page 1)

and added: "Mr. Goodrich said that it was I asked Mr. Goodrich if Mr. Hume had omitted any significant facts from his testimony. Mr. Goodrich said Mr. Hume had not."

Also present at the Feb. 23 meeting was John V. Horner of ITT's Washington office, who said yesterday that he could not expand on the corporation's press release dealing with expert opinions on Mrs. Beards' memorandum.

Named in the statement as the experts who had examined the memorandum for ITT were Mrs. Pearl L. Tytell, a handwriting expert with offices in New York City, and Dr. Walter C. McCrone, a chemist with offices in Chicago.

After saying that the findings would be sent to Sen. Eastland, ITT's statement continued: "The experts made microscopic, ultra-violet fluorescence and highly sophisticated microchemical analyses of both the June 25, 1971, Anderson memorandum and test sample memoranda known to have been typed on Mrs. Beards' typewriter between June, 1971, and February, 1972, including any other document typed on June 25, 1971."

Both Dr. McCrone and Mrs. Tytell are convinced that the Anderson memorandum was typed on a date later than the date appearing on the document."

Hussein to U.S., Will Explain His Federation Plan

AMMAN, March 26 (Reuters).—King Hussein left Amman today for Washington to explain to American officials his plan for a federal kingdom on the two banks of the Jordan River.

The visit is part of a six-hour tour during which the king will also have a medical check-up, possibly in London.

He was accompanied to the airport by Crown Prince Hassan, who will be regent during his absence.

King Hussein said at a press conference last Thursday that his plan, opposed by several Arab and Palestinian guerrillas, would be carried out only after the withdrawal of Israeli forces and recovery of the occupied West Bank.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France have not announced their attitude to his proposals.

Observers here said the Soviet Union's silence and the statement by U.S. officials that the proposals have not been rejected in principle by the two superpowers.

The observers did not consider it unlikely that President Nixon might discuss the plan with Soviet officials during his visit to the Soviet Union in May.

Ian Smith's Son Fined For Drug Possession

SALISBURY, March 26 (UPI).—A Salisbury court Friday fined the 22-year-old son of Premier Ian Smith 200 Rhodesian dollars (\$800) and gave him a six-month suspended sentence for possession of marijuana.

Alexander D. Smith had pleaded guilty of having enough marijuana to make 500 cigarettes.

In passing sentence, the provincial magistrate called the premier's son "a somewhat immature fellow in his 22 years," and said he had decided not to jail him.



BOMBED BRIDGE—Two Cambodian river patrol boats passing underneath the large crater that was recently blown out of Phnom Penh's only big river bridge.

Defect Grounds A-7 Corsairs, Lessening 7th Fleet's Power

SAIGON, March 26 (UPI).—The Pentagon cancelled flights of the Navy's A-7 Corsair fighters after two crashes in five days, a military spokesman said today.

The U.S. Command, in a delayed report, said the second Corsair crashed in South Vietnam's northern section on Thursday, after a previous order had grounded the planes everywhere in Indochina.

The suspected cause of Thursday's crash and of one last Sunday in the Tonkin Gulf is a defective spacer in the plane's turbine engine, a Navy spokesman said.

The four U.S. aircraft carriers involved in the Indochina war were exempted from the first grounding order because the large number of missions they fly was considered necessary.

Thursday's crash, in which the pilot of the plane was reported "missing," quickly brought a new Pentagon order grounding all the Corsairs except "to meet emergency operational commitments."

Spokesmen would not say whether the close support fighter-bombers had flown any "emergency" missions since Thursday.

Copter Gunship Lost

The U.S. Command announced today the downing yesterday of an OH-6 Loach helicopter gunship. A spokesman said it was shot down in the Central Highlands, but its two crewmen were rescued unhurt.

The Corsair and the Loach brought to eight the number of U.S. aircraft losses announced by the command in the past three days.

In the ground war, South Vietnamese infantrymen fought three sharp battles with North Vietnamese troops 15 miles southwest of Hue yesterday, and reported killing 106, with government losses of four dead and 25 wounded.

In the heaviest battle, patrolling South Vietnamese clashed with 130 Communists, a spokesman said. Backed by artillery and jet fighters, the government fighters killed 85, the spokesman said.

To the south, only six miles from the major city of Da Nang and 130 miles northeast of Saigon, Communist troops ambushed a U.S. Army truck, wounding one soldier, the U.S. Command said.

B-52 bombers flew seven missions in South Vietnam yesterday and early today, and also pounded suspected Communist positions in Cambodia and Laos, spokesmen said.

Phnom Penh Action

PHNOM PENH, March 26 (AP).—Cambodian planes continued to pound suspected Communist concentrations near the capital today, a spokesman reported.

There was little ground fighting in Cambodia except a major

Two Paintings Recovered and Another Stolen

VERONA, Italy, March 26 (Reuters).—A painting by 16th-century Venetian master Jacopo Tintoretto, stolen from a church two weeks ago, was found lying in a field near here by farmers.

The Madonna and Child, measuring 39 by 29 inches, was found not far from the Church of Santa Cristina in the village of Negrar, where it was stolen.

Police believed the thieves dumped the painting when they discovered that it was catalogued by the National Superintendence of Fine Arts and would be difficult to sell.

Skopje's Picasso

FRANKFURT, March 26 (AP).—Frankfurt police have recovered a painting by Pablo Picasso stolen from the city of Skopje, Yugoslavia, in 1956.

The painting, of a woman's head, was recovered at Frankfurt airport in the possession of a man who police said belonged to an international band of art thieves. Two of the men were held.

Veronesi Taken

BRESCIA, Italy, March 26 (AP).—A painting by the 16th-century Venetian artist Paolo Veronesi was stolen Thursday from a church in the nearby town of Maderno.

The painting depicts St. Eusebius, patron of many villages in this region of northern Italy.

Amnesty by Thieu

SAIGON, March 26 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has granted amnesty to 162 convicted criminals to mark the first anniversary today of South Vietnam's five-year rural economic development plan. Some 415 more prisoners will either be released or have their jail terms reduced by provincial authorities, Vietnam Press, the country's official news agency, said.

Weather

WEATHER	°F	°C	Cloud
ALGERIA	61	16	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	48	9	Sunny
ANKARA	48	9	Sunny
ATHENS	50	10	Sunny
BAGDAD	77	25	Partly clear
BARCELONA	57	14	Sunny
BELGRADE	57	14	Sunny
BOMBAY	82	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	57	14	Sunny
BUENOS AIRES	68	20	Sunny
CARACAS	77	25	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	43	6	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	72	22	Partly clear
DUBLIN	45	6	Sunny
EDINBURGH	45	6	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	58	15	Sunny
GENOVA	51	12	Overcast
HELSINKI	38	3	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	51	12	Sunny
JAKARTA	82	28	Sunny
LONDON	48	9	Cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	48	9	Very cloudy
MADRID	57	14	Sunny
MILAN	55	13	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	32	0	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	27	-2	Overcast
MUNICH	39	4	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	40	4	Sunny
NICE	58	15	Cloudy
OSLO	37	3	Sunny
PARIS	50	10	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	54	13	Very cloudy
ROME	58	15	Sunny
SOFIA	48	9	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	43	6	Very cloudy
TOKYO	57	14	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	55	13	Very cloudy
WARSAW	51	12	Sunny
WASHINGTON	45	7	Sunny
ZURICH	47	8	Very cloudy

Pope Opens Show Of Ancient Books

VATICAN CITY, March 26 (AP).—Pope Paul VI yesterday called the Bible a "sort of permanent best-seller for mankind."

The Pontiff was inaugurating a show of precious Vatican manuscripts in which the Bible is featured in such forms as a Hebrew history and the world's first cartoon book.

The exhibition is the Pope's contribution to the "year of the book" proclaimed by UNESCO for 1972. René Maheu, UNESCO's director general, attended the opening ceremony.

Peking Earthquake

BEIJING, March 26 (Ren-

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APRIL 1972

To Promote Battlefield Electronics

NATO to See U.S. Military 'Bugs'

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—The United States has invited the 14 other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to a demonstration of the electronic "bugging" of battlefields and military installations.

Pentagon sources say hitherto top-secret devices—most of them developed to keep track of North Vietnamese trucks and troops infiltrating along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos—will be demonstrated in West Germany in late May.

One purpose, officials say, is to interest the Atlantic allies in what remote sensors can do to improve the combat efficiency of their forces, in hopes that the allies will decide to manufacture and employ them.

Also planned are large-scale troop exercises—with American and German battalions—to determine which devices work best in relatively congested areas of Europe.

One defense official commented: "In some respects we have a simple problem with sensors in Southeast Asia: in many areas we know that anything that moves is enemy. But how well can the devices differentiate, say, between the movement of commercial trucks and buses and tanks in areas of dense population?"

Some of the devices to be employed in the German tests, officials say, are the following:

- Small air-dropped or land-implanted listening devices that are turned on by certain noises, such as the sound of an aircraft landing at a remote airstrip, and transmit the noises to a computer center for rapid analysis.
- Seismic devices that sound a warning if triggered by certain tremors on the surface of the ground, as might be caused by movement of a convoy of trucks or tanks.

Electromagnetic detectors said to be able to differentiate between emanations given off by different types of engines, such as a heavy diesel truck or tank.

• Devices to measure the local level of radioactivity in the event of a nuclear explosion.

Technical specialists say that each device transmits a coded signal that identifies itself and its location along with information on what's going on in its vicinity.

Airstrips Monitored

They point out, for example, that if there are a half dozen large unlicensed airstrips right behind enemy lines, acoustic devices

can be seeded as much as a mile away from each jet airstrip. If enemy jets land at a strip, the listening devices should relay this information instantly, allowing fighter-bombers or long-range artillery to bring the field under fire.

Such military devices have been employed successfully by the U.S. border patrol, they say, to trap dope smugglers attempting to fly surreptitiously into re-

mote airfields north of the Mexican border.

"We're hoping that some of our allies are sufficiently interested in these devices to decide to get into the business themselves," a senior defense official said. "We'd be pleased to provide them the technology so they can manufacture what they need and provide the equipment to their own forces."

The message also said that the guerrillas wanted done with the \$1-million ransom they have asked from Mr. Salustro's employers, the Fiat auto company.

The "People's Revolutionary Army" listed 700 schools where the money must be spent for supplies ranging from pencils and notebooks to children's uniforms.

Mr. Salustro, 57, is managing director of Fiat's Argentine subsidiary, Fiat-Concord. The firm has said it is willing to pay the ransom and two days ago asked how it should be delivered.

The message today said Mr. Salustro was in good health. Photographs of him were enclosed. He was kidnapped Tuesday.

Pope Paul VI has assured Mr. Salustro's family that the Vatican has been taking a direct interest in his liberation.

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Kidnappers In Argentina Delay Killing

Italian Businessman Gets 36 Hours More

BUENOS AIRES, March 26 (Reuters).—Leftist urban guerrillas holding a kidnapped Italian businessman, Oberdan Salustro, extended by 36 hours today their deadline for his execution, originally set for midday today.

In a three-page message, the kidnappers reiterated their original conditions for his release, including a demand that the Argentine military government release 50 jailed guerrillas and fly them to Algeria.

The government has twice said it will not deal with the guerrillas.

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France to Renew Nuclear Testing At Pacific Center

PAFETE, Tahiti March 26 (UPI)—France will conduct two atmospheric nuclear tests in its Pacific experimental center on or around June 1, a French government official said today.

French Polynesia's chief executive governor, Pierre Angeli, said at a news conference that procedures had begun to conduct tests "of very feeble importance for checking and verifying."

France abruptly canceled last year's series of atomic tests Sept. 1 following protests by Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Peru threatened to break off diplomatic relations with France. The French never admitted in public they ended the tests to bow to Peruvian pressure.

New Zealand Protest

WELLINGTON, March 26 (Reuters).—New Zealand has protested to the French government over its decision to conduct nuclear tests in the Pacific. Prime Minister John Marshall said here today.

Australia has also announced its decision to file a protest.

Athens Sentences Three Supporters Of Theodorakis

ATHENS, March 26 (UPI).—The Athens Court of Appeals last week sentenced three followers of exiled composer Mikis Theodorakis to prison terms for alleged participation in a subversive organization aiming at the overthrow of the country's social and political system. Two persons were acquitted.

After a three-day trial, the court convicted accountant Christos Zarbanis, 41, builder George Christodoulou, 51, and journalist Louis Danos, 53, of membership in the Patriotic Front, founded and led by Mr. Theodorakis. Zarbanis and Christodoulou were sentenced to 30 months each and Danos to 15.

Two other journalists, Maria Kravartou, 41, and Constantinos Papaioannou, 33, were acquitted. The defendants admitted their opposition to the government, but said they did not aim at the overthrow of political and social order. They said they wanted to restore the constitution and the people's political rights.

The accused were arrested in December, 1970, when police said an Italian messenger arrived from Rome bringing instructions and "subversive literature" for Danos.

Police Searching For Sardinian In Feltrinelli Death

MILAN, March 26 (Reuters).—Police are looking for a Sardinian mechanic, Giuseppe Sabo, who is accused of placing explosives beneath a pylon where leftist publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli's body was found 11 days ago.

Interpol has been asked to help find him, concentrating on West Germany and Switzerland, where he has previously worked.

Mr. Sabo, 38, is believed to have written a book entitled "Letters From an Emigrant," which Mr. Feltrinelli published, police said.

Police say that he took a truck, found near Mr. Feltrinelli's body, for repairs before the explosion. They searched his apartment here and found material that could have been used in setting of explosives, they said.

Roy Wilkins in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, March 26 (Reuters).—American Negro civil rights leader Roy Wilkins arrived here today for a week's visit.



BUS STOP—A lucky thing for this bus there wasn't any more room between the two supports of an overpass along Rio's Bahia Highway, after it careened off a safety railing and landed precariously between the two supports. In fact, it was a lucky day for all, because everyone walked away and no one was hurt.

Obituaries

Jeremiah Milbank, Financier, Fought Polio and Diphtheria

GREENWICH, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Jeremiah Milbank, 85, philanthropist and financier, died at Greenwich Hospital Wednesday after a long illness.

In 1917, Mr. Milbank founded the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled. It was renamed the ICD Rehabilitation and Research Center and, in cooperation with the New York University Medical Center, operates the Milbank Research Laboratories.

In the 1920s in conjunction with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of which he was a director, he financed research into diphtheria, which brought that dread disease of the period under control.

Infantile Paralysis

Mr. Milbank also founded and financed, in 1928, the International Committee for the Study of Infantile Paralysis and was trustee of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis from its inception.

He was treasurer and a director of the Boys Clubs of America for many years and was the chief fund-raiser for the late Herbert Hoover in his two campaigns for the presidency.

Mr. Milbank was a grandson of the cofounder of the Borden Co. and a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for 40 years.

He was also a director of the Southern Railway, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Corn Products, Ailes-Chalmers, Western Union, American Surety, American Express and the Provident Loan Society.

Margaret Dale

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Margaret Dale, 96, a leading Broadway actress in the early part of the century who played major character roles into the 1940s, died Thursday in Roosevelt Hospital.

A native of Philadelphia, Miss Dale made her New York debut with Henry Miller in "The Master," then joined the Charles Frohman stock company at the Empire Theatre, where she was a hit as Cecily Curlew in "The Importance of Being Earnest."

She had a long run in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," as John Drew's leading lady, then from 1911 to 1916 played Mrs. Travers, the lady spy in "Disraeli," with George Arliss.

Later roles were in "If I Were King," "Caesar's Wife," "Cradle Snatchers," "Dinner at Eight," "The Dark Tower," "The Old Maid" and "Tovarich."

Alice Moore

WASHINGTON, March 26 (UPI)—Alice Moore, 86, a former principal of the American School in Peking, died recently at the home of a relative here after a heart attack.

Miss Moore taught for more than 50 years in such cities as Peking, Athens and Istanbul. She began teaching in China in 1919 and was one of the few persons who refused repatriation after the Japanese invasion in World War II. After years of internment, she reopened her school, but was forced to leave when the Communists took over in 1949.

Earlier, she had taught children of Americans abroad in Athens and Istanbul. She returned to Turkey after her expulsion from China and was principal of the faculty school at Robert College until her retirement in 1956.

Rabbi Eliahu Pardes

JERUSALEM, March 26 (Reuters).—Rabbi Eliahu Pardes, 80, chief rabbi of Jerusalem for the past 12 years, died here today.

Salvador President Reassumes Power After Army Coup Fails

SAN SALVADOR, March 26 (Reuters).—El Salvador, Central America's smallest but most prosperous republic, was under martial law today after an abortive military coup against President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez, which left more than 100 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Col. Sanchez Hernandez, 53, was back in power after being held prisoner during several hours of confused fighting, in which loyal troops using tanks and planes finally forced the rebelling regiments to surrender.

In a nationwide broadcast after reassuming power and imposing martial law, the president spoke of a "crimson act against the country" and appealed to Salvadorians to rally around him.

Defeated Candidate

Col. Sanchez Hernandez, who is nearing the end of a five-year term, accused defeated Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleón Duarte of instigating the attempted coup.

He said the rising was aimed at ousting him and preventing his successful handpicked candidate in last month's presidential elections, Col. Arturo Molina, from taking over July 1.

Col. Molina, who canceled a trip to Taiwan on learning of the uprising, narrowly defeated Mr. Duarte in the Feb. 26 elections. Mr. Duarte alleged electoral fraud.

Military leaders loyal to the president said that the intervention of the air force had been decisive against the rebels, reportedly led by Socialist-minded Col. Benjamin Mejia, 46.

U.S.-built Mustangs bought by the air force a year ago bombed and strafed two rebel regiment headquarters. Destruction in the center of this city of 300,000 was extensive. The Zapote Barracks, facing the government palace, was almost totally destroyed, as were many houses nearby.

Police, who took no part in the fighting, said afterward that more than 100 persons—both soldiers and civilians—died in the clashes, the worst in the nation's history. Some 1,000 were wounded, they added.

Communications Center

Loyal officers said the rebels had repeatedly tried to storm the capital's domestic and international communications center, the Antel Building, to announce victory and establishment of a ruling junta. But the loyal forces beat them off.

Col. Mejia and Mr. Duarte have been detained and face death sentences, an army spokesman said. They will be tried by a military court on charges of sedition and treason.

Government sources said the 2,000-man National Guard remained loyal to the president and was a main factor in rescuing him from his captors.

Col. Sanchez Hernandez said in his broadcast that he would hand over power as planned to President-Elect Molina July 1.

During the abortive revolt, he said, he was taken prisoner along with his 16-year-old daughter. But both were freed when the rebels surrendered after the loyalist pounding by tanks and planes.

Today, shops opened again and electric power and water supplies out during the fighting, as well as all outside communications. Loyalist troops were on guard at key points of the capital, and a curfew was imposed from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

San Salvador, with an area of 7,772 square miles and some 3,500,000 inhabitants, has the densest population of any country in Latin America. It has frequently been accused of expansionism by neighboring countries, especially sparsely populated Honduras, where 600,000 Salvadorans live.

President Fidel Sanchez Hernandez of El Salvador

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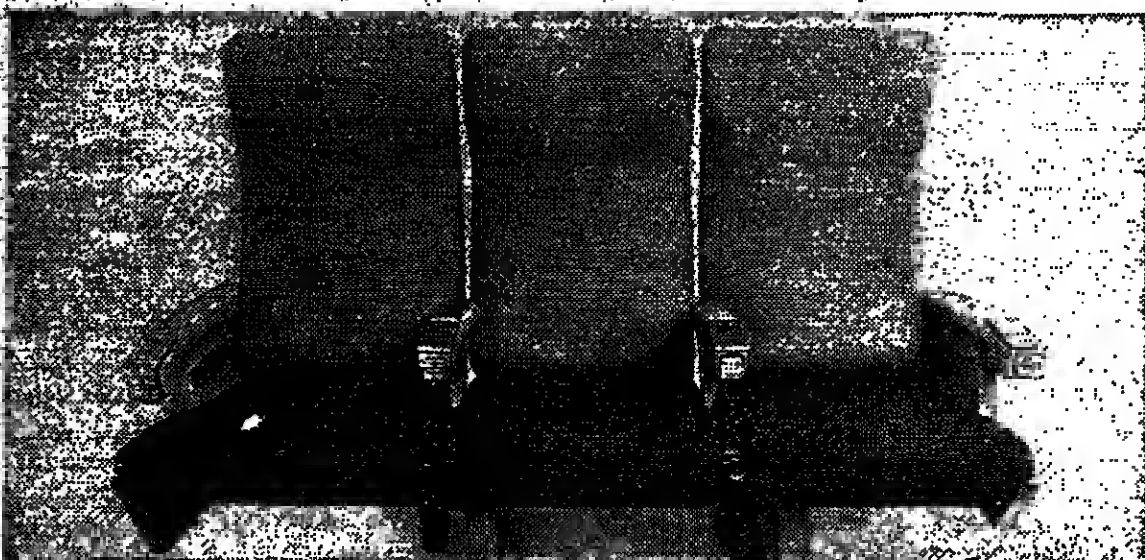
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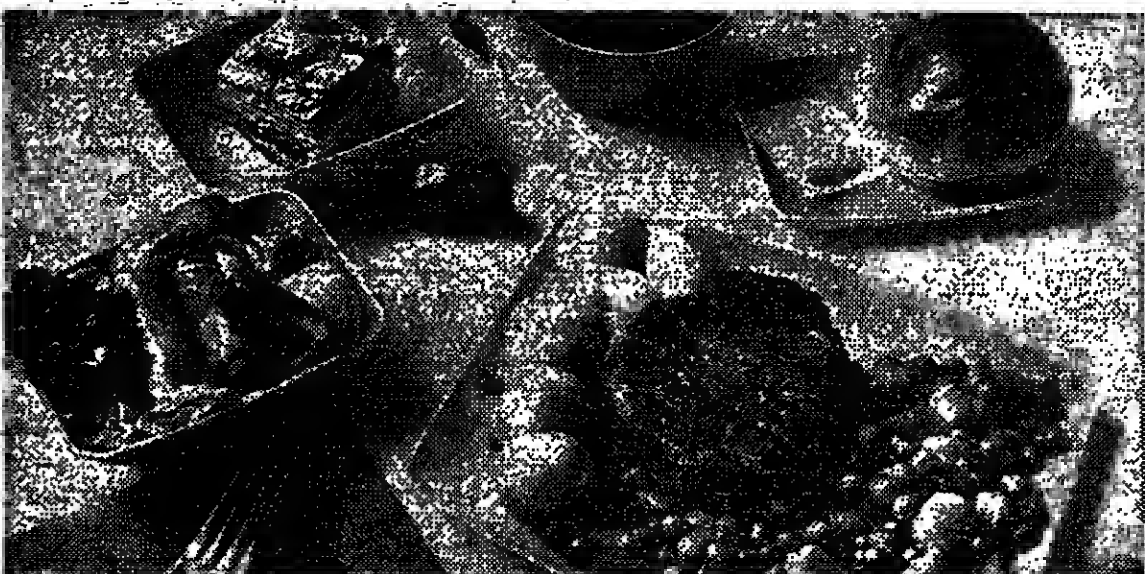
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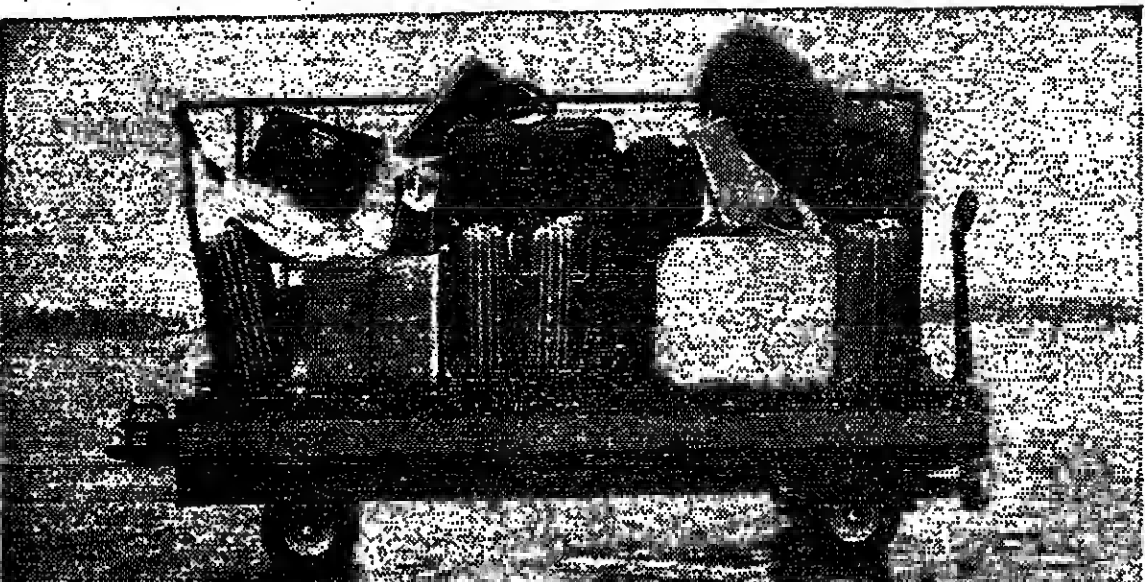
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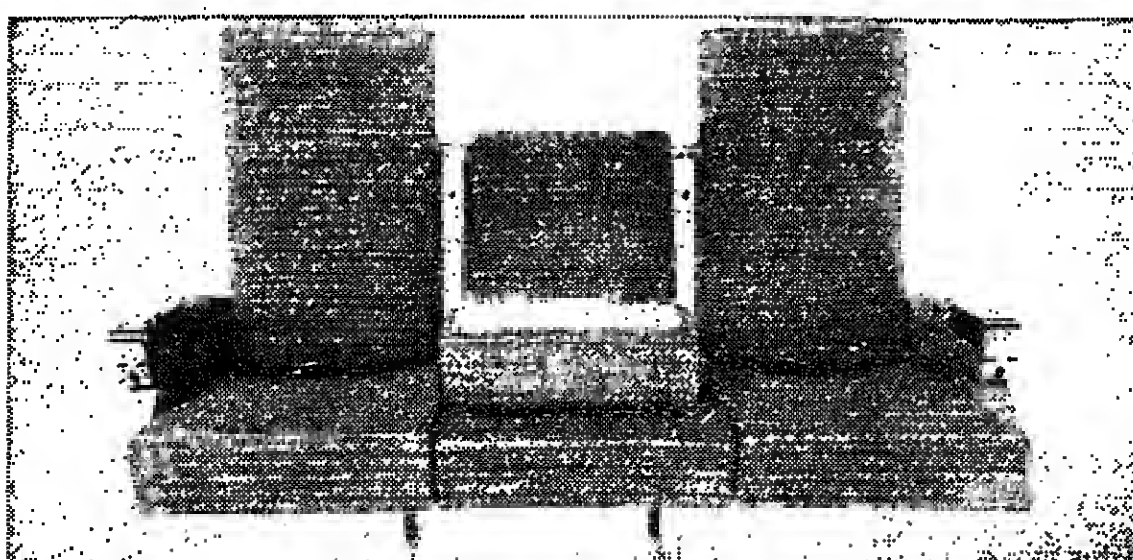


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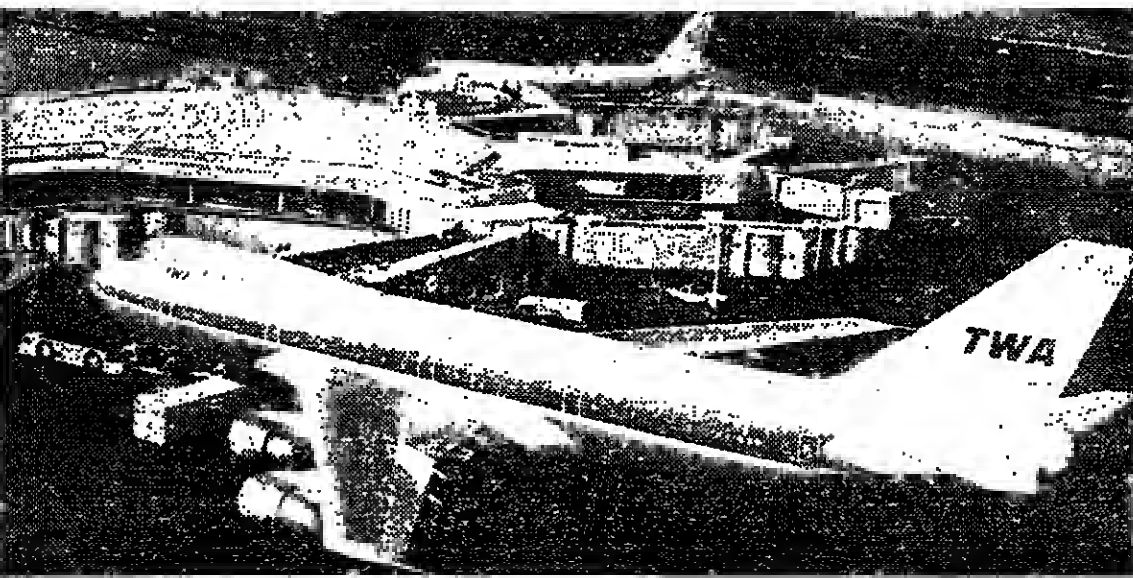
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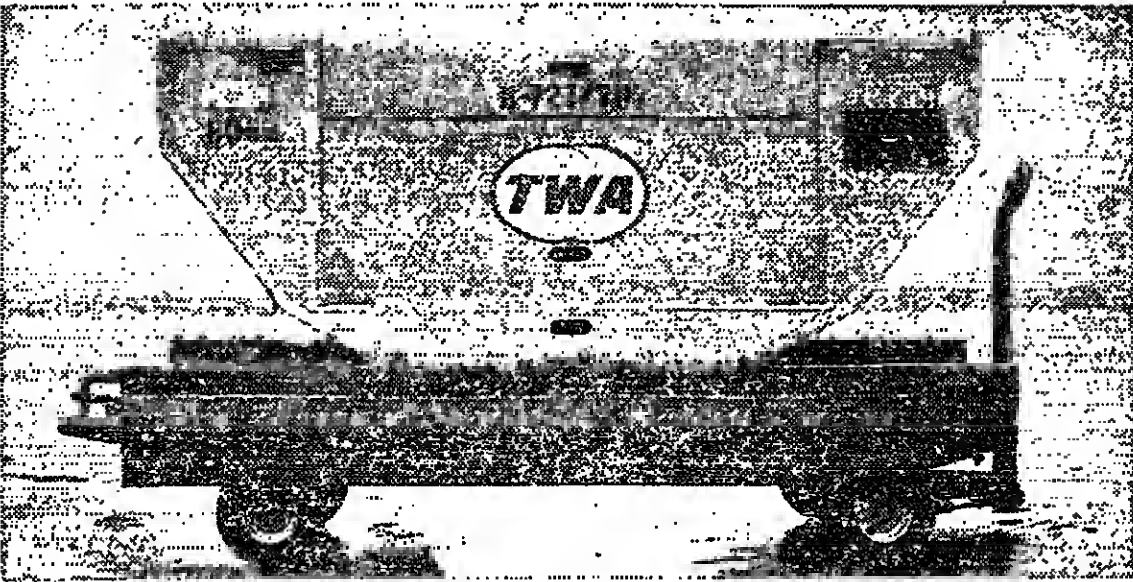
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Violent Ulster Week and Heath's Plan to Try to Bind Wounds

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON (NYT).—It was 12 days ago that Prime Minister Edward Heath finally announced that he was ready to meet with Prime Minister Brian Faulkner of Northern Ireland to unveil a new political plan for the province.

The meeting was set for last Wednesday. The government's budget would be out of the way. And the two prime ministers could sit down and go over the whole range of proposals over which the London government had agonized for weeks.

The violence, meanwhile, continued. On Monday, a large time bomb exploded in a central Belfast street, killing six and injuring 146. Police said that telephone bomb warnings deliberately directed shoppers and office workers to the scene.

And so, on Wednesday, Mr. Faulkner boarded a Royal Air Force plane and turned up at 10 Downing Street, driving past a small group of curious onlookers barred from approaching Mr. Heath's door by stringent security measures imposed because of the Irish troubles. For nearly 10 hours, the two leaders talked and then, proposals in hand, Mr. Faulkner returned to Belfast.

They agreed to meet again Thursday night. This time, the talks lasted for two and a half hours and Mr. Faulkner left smiling. Mr. Heath would speak Friday in the House of Commons at 11 a.m.

The speech was no less than momentous. In a dramatic reversal of 50 years of British policy, Mr. Heath announced the suspension for at least a year of the Northern Ireland government and Parliament and imposed direct rule from London.

It was the desperate remedy, "the last resort," as government officials often described a direct takeover. And it was also a gamble.

Britain believed it was rid of the bedeviling and divisive Irish problem in 1921 when the semi-autonomous province was created by partition. Now it was back in full fury and London was totally in charge.

Regular Votes

The impact of the move was stunning and as the Financial Times remarked, "It has brought about a situation which even has Irishmen baffled." But there was no doubt in the minds of many observers that the long-awaited initiative from Mr. Heath had to be radical to have any chance of success in ending the sectarian violence that has cost more than 280 lives in the last 3 1/2 years.

William Whitelaw, the leader of the House and a close Heath adviser, was appointed Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Although he does not assume legislative and executive powers for Ulster until later this week, after Parliament acts, he left for Belfast Saturday for immediate talks.

Other elements of the plan call for periodic plebiscites to test the sentiments of the one million Protestants and 500,000 Catholics in Ulster on the issue of unification with the Irish Republic, which is 95 percent Catholic. And a commission representing all shades of opinion will be appointed by Mr. Whitelaw to advise on governing Ulster.



FINAL TALKS—Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner stands between two policemen at door to 10 Downing Street, after talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath. With him is his deputy, Senator John Andrews.

calling for a "Protestant Parliament, for a Protestant people," is no longer in control. Stormont, the hill-top seat of Ulster's regime and a repressive symbol to Catholics, has fallen.

The suspension has to be renewed each year. But most observers feel the old system will never be revived.

Many Uncertainties

What now? Will the Protestants react with the "backlash" so long feared and plunge Ulster into a civil war? Will the terrorists of the Irish Republican Army curtail operations? Will the Catholics in general now take the opportunity and cooperate in the creation of a political structure that will give them real power?

Militant Protestants reacted with expected anger at the downfall of a system they regarded as a bastion against unification with the Irish Republic. Their spokesmen called the takeover a "surrender to terrorist violence" and called for a two-day stoppage of all public, business and administrative services for two days starting today.

Whether the Protestants would strike back with the type of violence unleashed by the IRA terrorists remained to be seen. But 4,000 British troops were standing by to bolster the 15,000 now in Northern Ireland.

Trying to calm the Protestants, Mr. Heath assured them that the long-standing pledge from London still stands—no unification without the consent of the Ulster

majority. And, unlike the Protestant view there, a takeover appears in London as a form of affirmation that Ulster is an integral part of the United Kingdom.

The Catholic reaction so far has been mixed, with some hopeful signs. The IRA demanded more concessions but the main opposition group, the Social and Democratic Labor party, welcomed the proposals as the "first serious steps on the road to peace."

Marches Canceled

The Northern Civil Rights Association, which has led many protests, called off marches scheduled for next month but insisted on a complete end to internment and argued that the idea of a commission to help Mr. Whitelaw served merely to delay civil rights for the Catholic minority.

What extremists say and do, of course, is being watched closely. But Mr. Heath's goal is to attract support from the "middle" among Catholics and Protestants, those weary of daily danger, those willing to accept that the time has finally come to work out a solution among themselves.

In short, the decision does not solve the Irish crisis, but it does open the way for creation of a new political climate. In London, the hope is that Catholics will yield in their demands for quick unification and cooperate in forming a new Ulster and that Protestants will recognize that the return of power no longer must be held solely by them.

Crucial Point

Urgent cabinet meetings followed the next day in London and Belfast. Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Heath talked by telephone. The Ulster prime minister and his cabinet remained opposed to a crucial part of Mr. Heath's plan—a transfer of internal security in the province to London.

EEC Pact on Taxes, Prices

Farm Talks Surmount The Political Barriers

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS (NYT).—"I have not seen negotiations as hard or as tough as these in the last 12 years," Michel Colinet, the weary French farm minister, remarked halfway through the latest Brussels marathon.

Shortly after dawn Friday morning, two weeks of almost incessant and sometimes tearful debate over European agriculture ended with agreement to raise support prices more modestly than farmers had hoped and to spend \$235 million over the next five years to modernize the structure of farming.

Behind Mr. Colinet's observa-

tion was the simple fact that the politics of agriculture is electrically charged this spring.

All wrinkles of the European Economic Community here are a reflection of the political scene in the member states. Within the next six weeks there will be general elections in Italy, elections in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state of West Germany and a referendum in France. The German state elections have a bearing on Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, or Eastern program.

The price of dairy products, beef and grains, the level of the border taxes that protect farmers' incomes from the erosion of currency changes, the financial aids the farmer gets and what the consumer, or the taxpayer, finally has to pay—all are among the gut issues of Europe.

This year, with the ever-present menace of inflation, the cost to the consumer could not be ignored, despite the well-organized pressures from the Community's 13 million farmers for sharply higher support prices to boost their living standards.

The Brussels decisions are taken on the 15th floor of a building called Charlemagne, south of the city center. The structure is held together by concrete slabs but is often called a house of glass because nothing is secret there for very long.

Hundreds of reporters from the Community countries and outside (Tokyo, Moscow, New York and Washington) crowd the elevator lobby, waiting to collar ministers and junior officials for accounts of the meeting uprisings.

Each delegation briefs its national press so that the government position will be portrayed

in the most favorable light to the constituents back home.

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In the conflict between France's Colinet and the German farm minister, Josef Ertl, which brought the farm debate to a critical phase earlier in the week, both ministers dramatically quit the council chambers and returned to their countries for strategy sessions with their leaders.

Tensions Rise

These trips heightened the tensions, but they prepared the way for later compromises. The compromises were easier to make after each government was shown to have tried to extract the maximum concessions.

Ostpolitik was involved through an elaborate linkage process. Mr. Ertl is a member of the Free Democratic party, the junior member of the Bonn coalition. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats have to do well in Baden-Wuerttemberg, a farming region, to wrest control of the state government from the opposition Christian Democrats.

If the coalition partners are successful, there will be a much wider margin of safety for ratification of the Polish and Soviet goodwill treaties that are the backbone of Mr. Brandt's relaxation policies toward the Eastern bloc.

Mr. Ertl's party is one that normally gets support from the farmers. To hold their vote, he had to press visibly in Brussels for the West German farmers' cause—high grain prices and no written commitment on limiting a removal of the border taxes that protect West German farmers' income.

Mr. Colinet wanted the timing commitment because the border taxes protect the German farmers against competition, mainly from the more efficient French, and he wanted to keep grain prices high to help French exports and to give a break to the French consumer.

Italian Farm Minister Lorenzo Natali was under intense pressure to get special financial aids for the many poor Italian farmers, and at the same time to keep food-price increases as low as possible for the consumers.

More in Italy

There are more farmers in Italy than anywhere else in the Community—about 20 percent of the working population against 13-14 percent for the Community as a whole. Most are on small holdings and represent a major social problem for the country.

But for its bread and pasta needs, Italy has to supplement its own production with imports of grain, and therefore wanted to keep the Community grain prices as low as possible.

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As a crucial inducement to the Roman Catholic minority, Mr. Heath also eased the controversial policy of internment suspected terrorists for indefinite periods without trial. Internment will remain, but some of the more

than 700 Catholics now held will be set free in a few weeks after Mr. Whitelaw reviews their cases.

The stage is now set for what Mr. Heath calls a "fresh start." The Protestant-dominated Unionist party, which campaigned by



LEAVING—Israeli Army instructors and their wives leaving Uganda's Entebbe Airport for home Friday, following Gen. Idi Amin's decision to expel Israel's military training mission in Uganda.

Israel Totally Fallen From Favor in Uganda

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya.—For Israel, the fall from favor has been dramatic. A year ago, it could count few stronger friends in Africa than President Idi Amin of Uganda. Now, Israel is withdrawing its military advisers from his wrath.

After accusing the Israelis of planning subversion against him, Gen. Amin has ordered all Israeli advisers to leave the country by today. He said he would decide later what to do about Israelis advising the army.

Israel responded by ordering the evacuation of all its military advisers, said to total about 40. Uganda probably has about as many civilian Israeli advisers, but they have not been ordered home.

The reversal in Uganda is one of the rare failures of Israeli policy in Africa. For a decade, Israel has been trying to attract African friends—and their votes in the United Nations—with small but effective economic and military aid programs.

At the heart of the Uganda failure is the unpredictability of Gen. Amin, a flamboyant leader given to rash statements. He also presides over a quickly deteriorating economy.

Obote's Ouster

In private, Israeli officials say that they suspect he has sacrificed them for the promise of help from the oil revenues of Libya.

When Gen. Amin came to power in a coup in January, 1971, the Israelis already had advisers in the Ugandan Army and Air Force. In fact, A. Milton Obote, the ousted president, accused the Israelis of helping Gen. Amin in the coup. This was denied by Israel as "absolute nonsense."

Gen. Amin also denied Israeli help, saying, "The minister of war of Egypt is my best friend and the minister of defense of Israel, Moshe Dayan, is also my best friend."

Condemned by such countries as Tanzania and Zambia, he had little choice but to hold tightly to the few friends he had. He made strong statements of support and friendship for Israel.

It, in turn, responded by increasing its assistance program and talking optimistically about him, rejecting the gossip about tribal killing in his army and near-bankruptcy in his economy.

Gen. Amin visited Israel twice and bought an Israeli-made executive jet piloted by Israelis. A familiar sight in 1971 was Gen. Amin flying into his foreign capital in his Israeli jet.

His Israeli pilots, however, balked when he ordered them to fly him to Mecca.

This friendship changed several weeks ago when Gen. Amin flew to Libya and joined Col. Muammar Qadhafi in a communist government in the Middle East conflict.

The Israelis were shocked but not panicked by this. They assumed that Gen. Amin had decided to follow the line of several other African countries: joining the Arabs in anti-Israeli communiques but maintaining warm relations with Israel itself.

with Israel and would not replace the Israeli advisers after their contracts run out.

By Thursday night, he grew angrier, ordering the ouster of army and paratrooper advisers "together with all Israeli intelligence agents" by today. He also said the Israelis would be limited to four diplomatic officers in their embassy. During the weekend he canceled all arms orders placed in Israel and ordered work stopped on several Israeli construction projects in Uganda.

Envoy Summoned

At the end of February, however, Gen. Amin called in Ambassador David Leor of Israel and told him that he had received reports that Israeli personnel were spreading rumors against the Uganda government and making contact with Mr. Obote, the ousted president, in Tanzania.

"If this information is correct," Gen. Amin said, "I will not hesitate to close the Israeli Embassy."

The accusations were denied by the ambassador.

Two weeks later, an Israeli newspaper, Davar, speculated that Gen. Amin had just canceled a visit to Egypt because he was afraid to leave Uganda with opposition mounting against him.

An angered Gen. Amin summoned Ambassador Leor again last Wednesday. He described the newspaper report as "confirmation of what I had said that Israelis are planning subversive activities against the government and the people of the Republic of Uganda." He said the report "was obviously based on the embassy and Israeli government intelligence sources in Uganda."

For this reason, Gen. Amin went on, he would refuse to renew his military agreement

He's Craig, a Protestant A Man More Chilling Than IRA Terrorists

By Bernard D. Nossiter

BELFAST (WFP).—The most chilling man in Ulster today is not an IRA gunman but a soft-spoken, 47-year-old politician who boasts that 75,000 armed men are ready to "take the field" to restore a Protestant-dominated regime in Northern Ireland.

He is William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard Movement and a former minister for home affairs in the dissolved Ulster government.

"We hope to achieve our aims peacefully," he said in an interview at his large and comfortable home here Saturday night. "If our hopes are disappointed, we will take up arms because the democratic process has been denied."

The army of angry Protestants that Mr. Craig claims lies behind him is disciplined and well trained.

"They are not dependent on sporting arms," he says grimly. "They have a whole range of suitable equipment—mortars, automatic weapons, right down to rifles."

Strike Called

Mr. Craig hopes to demonstrate his power here next week in what he terms as a "military exercise." He has called on Protestant workers to shut the province down on Monday and Tuesday.

If this works, he plans further "selective" strikes at key services—power, water supply and the like—with no advance notice.

Mr. Craig's militancy is in sharp contrast to the relative peace that came to this wrecked province Saturday.

In the first full day after London announced it would rule Northern Ireland directly, there were few violent incidents. Moreover, there were several signs that Roman Catholic terrorists have silenced their guns, at least temporarily. The six Catholic MPs who walked out of the suspended Ulster Parliament last July, and who are members of the Social and Democratic Labor party, hailed the London program as a first serious step on the road to peace. They promised to cooperate with the new authorities and urged the gunmen to cease fire immediately.

Despite the call for continued "operations" from IRA leaders in Dublin, informed sources suggested that those on the firing line in Ulster would observe a truce.

The language of violence here is for the moment Mr. Craig's exclusive preserve.

He is a pale and stocky man whose brown hair is beginning to gray. He uses the abstract language of lawyers and issues his blood-curdling threats in a dull monotone. The "only colorful feature of his personality is the orange tie and orange handkerchief that he wears."

In his view, the British government has betrayed a settlement made 50 years ago to assure the Protestant majority an unshaken rule in Ulster. He says that he fears that London will "undermine the will of the majority" and lead Northern Ireland into a unified state with the Irish Republic.

That regime, he insists, is just as repugnant as Nazi Germany. Why? "Because it is an intolerable environment—one of the most backward communities in Europe."

This answer is typical of the curious gap between the extreme methods of which Mr. Craig casually talks and the emotionally inhibited language he employs to explain himself.

Why, for example, has he become the leader of a potential civil war? What drives him to this?

"I am very cross," is the reply. "That tiny minority of wicked men has brought to a halt progress in Northern Ireland. I cannot forgive that. It annoys me after such worthwhile progress."

His Vanguard movement is an umbrella organization that covers a whole host of Protestant groups—workers, former auxiliary police, "defensive" outfits and the like. He insists that he plays no part in the military planning, but he has no doubts that the army of 75,000 exists.

Ten days ago, he says, "intermediaries" came to him, men with "distinguished military records. They men told him, he says, that they will give Vanguard every chance to achieve its end through political pressure. "They say stay dormant," Mr. Craig said, "as long as we have a reasonable opportunity of success."

But if his pressures fail, the underground army will take power. "We will attack Republican [meaning Catholic] elements in the community and we will seize physical control."

He says that he is confident that British soldiers will not fight back, that his only opposition will come from "Republican" and "they will be dealt with."

Mr. Craig claims that some will not be necessary, that his followers will make Ulster ungovernable and that Britain will give in. Giving in means reverting the provincial government to its Protestant hold and militia to put down dissidents, taking over control of television here and penning this reform government's powers to tax and spend.

Mr. Craig also said that he has "contingency plans" for the establishment of an Ulster state outside the United Kingdom.

Is he concerned about a coup that could take many lives? "It may happen," he answered calmly. "War is an ugly thing. But one does not not sell fundamentals because you are afraid. The worst thing in modern politics is consensus."



William Craig



Josef Ertl, Bonn agriculture minister, during Brussels negotiations.

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Firm Ground for Nixon's Farewell Sinking Shanghai Pumps Up Earth to Stay Above Sea Level

By Donald Bremner

HONG KONG.—When President Nixon bid Chinese Premier Chou En-lai good-bye in Shanghai he probably did not realize how much his hosts had done to provide a firm foundation for their final moments together.

The Chinese had literally been pumping up the earth beneath the President's feet to keep it from sinking.

But it was not just to honor their American guest that the Chinese went to such lengths. It was to keep the ground in their largest city and major port from dropping below sea level.

Like many other port cities around the world, Shanghai was

bothered by land subsidence. Basements in low areas became unusable. Boats could not pass under some bridges at high tide because the bridge piers had sunk.

By 1965 the worst places had sunk nearly eight feet in 40 years. With the ground level only 12 feet above sea level, something had to be done.

Specialists investigated and concluded the trouble stemmed from pumping out underground water, particularly in the industrial districts in the eastern and western sections where textile mills drew large quantities of water from deep wells.

A careful check of old records showed that the first deep well in Shanghai had been sunk in 1865. By 1948 there were 708

tapping 240,000 tons of water a day, the party ideological journal Red Flag reported.

By the late 1960s there were 1,183 deep wells drawing 580,000 tons of water a day, and the ground was dropping nearly four inches a year.

Only 30 percent of the underground water usage could be replaced by water from other sources. A hydro-geological survey team and technicians from the textile mills, therefore, developed a way to inject water into the wells to keep the underground water table steady.

Most of the water is injected underground through the wells in the winter. It stays cold far below the ground and is more useful in summer than warm surface water. Other wells are filled with warm water in summer for use in winter.

Injections of water underground follow an elaborate schedule to conform to varying geological formations in different parts of the city, and to the water needs of each factory. Injecting all of the wells at once will even cause the land to stop sinking and rise again, Red Flag said.

The journal said the sinking, which began in 1931 (the year the Chinese Communist party was formed in Shanghai) was stopped in 1963.

By 1971, the land had risen more than half an inch, just in time to make Shanghai a solid platform for the celebrated finale of the Nixon visit.

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For Pakistani Unity

Patchwork Politics Contrived by Bhutto

By Larry Stern

LAHORE (WP)—The afternoon sun beat down on the inflating mass of hundreds of thousands of faces, all turned toward the speaker, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

In some pockets of the throng, long police clubs flashed steadily to subdue the "frenzy" of those surging forward to hear Mr. Bhutto's voice. A billboard proclaimed in eight-foot letters the Maoist exhortation: "The East Is Red."

"Will you work?" Mr. Bhutto belted. There was an ear-splitting roar of affirmation.

"Will you fight?"

Each time the throng thundered its assent. For two hours Mr. Bhutto masterfully played his audience—through failing loudspeakers and flares of mob hysteria—toward the immense moment of climax. He was hoarse and dripping with perspiration in his rough working-class costume. But the remarkable ritual of "going to the people," as he puts it, in a huge public bath of consensus was at that point done.

With his heady gospel of Islamic populism, his anti-corruption purge lists and his nationalization decrees, Mr. Bhutto, the aristocrat educated at Berkeley and Oxford, is trying to hold together what remains of the Muslim nation that was carved out of the British partition of India 25 years ago.

Mr. Bhutto's leadership is a remarkable tightrope walk along a path mined with the interests of contending superpowers, with the forces of tribal separatism and with the constant threat of reprisal by the vested groups, whether the army or the so-called "22 families," Pakistan's economic elite, who have felt the scourge of Mr. Bhutto's rhetoric and policies.

Guesswork

How long he can hold it all together is the national guessing game. Even in Punjab state, which is

the bedrock of his political strength, the tide could turn against Mr. Bhutto as it did against his predecessor, Gen. Yahya Khan, should he fail in his now-to-be-back the 93,000-Pakistani soldiers now in Indian prison camps, or should his economic policies falter, or if he is unable to redress Pakistan's humiliation in the war.

The majority of the professional soldiers in Indian captivity are from here in the Punjab and so the issue cuts deeply along family lines. In addition to the soldiers there are some 8,000 West-Pakistani civilians who were taken prisoner by the Indians in East Bengal. The Punjab dominates the civil service as well as the upper military ranks.

To get the prisoners back, he must pay the political price. The price being sought by Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman is Pakistan's recognition of his country's independence. And the price sought by India is Pakistan's surrender of its historic claim to the disputed state of Kashmir.

Granting these concessions might touch off a dangerous political storm against Mr. Bhutto at home, as might his failure to win the prisoners' release. That is why he asked, in a rare interview last week with two Indian journalists, for a show of magnanimity—a "handsome gesture"—on the part of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in any forthcoming negotiations. It was also the reason behind the brief and apparently unproductive trip to Moscow last week in the hope that the Russians would play a mediating role.

'No Alternative'

"If you use the prisoners to milk Pakistan," Mr. Bhutto told the Times of India in an obvious signal to Mr. Gandhi, "there will be only two alternatives open to me. Either I capitulate or I must go to my people and tell them there is no alternative to confrontation."

After 6-Month Silence

Romanians Return To Active Diplomacy

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON (WP)—Romanians, who know that isolation brings few economic or political dividends, have set off on a new diplomatic drive after an unusually long period of inactivity.

They are doing it in a typically Romanian fashion: while President Nicolae Ceausescu is touring eight Arab and African capitals, his two vice-presidents are visiting the United States and China respectively. The diplomatic and commercial stakes for Romania are considerable in all this.

The sudden spurt of diplomatic activity comes after nearly six months of inactivity abroad and of greater internal vigilance. The spirit of détente in Europe in advance of President Nixon's Moscow trip has eased the atmosphere. Moreover, the situation in Yugoslavia has cooled down with Marshal Tito firmly in control.

Markets Sought

Mr. Ceausescu's current visit to Arab and African states is aimed at expanding markets for Romanian products which are not competitive in Western markets. He is visiting Egypt, the Sudan, Algeria, the Central African Republic, Zambia, Zaïre, the Congo and Tanzania.

Mr. Ceausescu's Arab visits are also a vindication of his Middle East policy. Not only did he refuse to sever diplomatic ties with Israel after the June 1967 war—unlike the other Soviet bloc nations and Yugoslavia—but Bucharest and Tel Aviv decided in 1963 to raise the level of their diplomatic missions from legations to embassies.

The Sudan had severed its ties with Romania in protest and Egypt recalled its ambassador from Bucharest. In the United States, Vice-President Manesescu, who is also Bucharest's chief economic planner, received a boost for Romania when Mr. Nixon received him at the White House and announced a decision to authorize use of U.S. government funds to underwrite private American investments in Romania and Yugoslavia. Mr. Manesescu's reception by the President was not required by protocol.

Earlier Decision

The administration let it be known that Mr. Nixon had made the decision earlier about U.S. investment guarantees, but had deliberately delayed the announcement to coincide with Mr. Manesescu's visit.

Finally, Vice-President Gheorghe Badulescu's visit to Peking is designed to strengthen Romanian-Chinese ties. There is little information about the substance of his discussions with Chinese leaders, however.

All this activity will undoubtedly attract Moscow's attention and may bring about renewed Soviet pressure. But Romanian officials stress that any such Soviet moves would be in contradiction with Moscow's current rhetoric of détente. This is seen as a well-timed warning that Bucharest would not hesitate to point out any such contradiction publicly.

Cicognani Appointed Dean of Cardinals

VATICAN CITY, March 26 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI Friday named his former secretary of state, Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, to the chiefly ceremonial post of dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Cardinal Cicognani, 88, succeeds the late Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, a Frenchman, who died Feb. 21 after serving as dean for 21 years. Cardinal Tisserant was one year Cardinal Cicognani's junior.



President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Mr. Bhutto also has been sweetening his approach to the Bangladesh leader, Sheikh Mujib, whom he described in the Lahore rally last Sunday as a "brother" and fellow Muslim.

This is in sharp contrast to Mr. Bhutto's behavior early last year when he sabotaged the convening of the National Assembly at Dacca, an assembly in which Sheikh Mujib's Awami League would have held the largest bloc of seats.

Mr. Bhutto threatened to "break the bones" of any member of his Pakistan People's party who went to Dacca for the March 1971 assembly meeting. His boycott gave his predecessor, Gen. Yahya, the pretext for calling off the assembly meeting—which triggered Dacca protest demonstrations countered by Gen. Yahya with the savage armed repression that turned East Pakistan into a mass graveyard.

Now Mr. Bhutto has painted Gen. Yahya and "the generals" as the architects of Pakistan's current misery. Since coming to power in December he has sacked 30 of Pakistan's highest-ranking military officers, culminating in the recent firings of the acting chief of staff, Gen. Gul Hassan, and Air Marshal Rahim Khan, both of whom helped Mr. Bhutto to power in the closing days of the war.

As Mr. Bhutto himself tells the story, Gen. Hassan and Marshal Khan were overheard saying that the army would have to seize power from Mr. Bhutto in six months rather than the two years they were originally prepared to give him. "You cannot take this sort of comment lightly," Mr. Bhutto said publicly. The officers were summarily dismissed.

Gen. Hassan also defied a Bhutto order to use troops to break a police strike in Lahore. It was the mobs of Lahore, in a gesture of loyalty to their president, who broke the strike with mob actions and forced the police back to work. Gen. Hassan had exhibited what Mr. Bhutto calls the "Bonapartist" tendencies of the military. Both generals have been awarded ambassadorships as consolation.

The 'Butcher'

The new commander in chief is Tikka Khan, variously called the "butcher of Baluchistan" and the "butcher of Bengal." He commanded the West Pakistan forces in East Bengal and is regarded in Bangladesh and India as the man chiefly responsible for the mass slaughter of Bengali civilians last year.

"It was as though Adolf Eichmann had been named commander in chief in a post-World War II German government," one foreign diplomat said. "It was unfortunate."

Yet Mr. Bhutto is confident of Tikka Khan's personal loyalty and unwavering obedience to orders. Through Gen. Tikka he hopes to keep Pakistan's military, still the most serious threat to his political survival, under heel.

Nonetheless the army has been offered a carrot to go with the stick. Its members were exempted from the severe restrictions imposed under Mr. Bhutto's new land-reform program.

"Why did you exempt the army?" a diplomat asked the president at a recent dinner.

"Because I am afraid of it," Mr. Bhutto replied. Pakistan is seeking help, from other Muslim nations as well as the United States and some arms-supplying European countries, to repair the damage done to its war machine by the conflict with India. The United States is now engaged in a major review of its policies in the subcontinent and the Nixon administration will perhaps be wary this time of any new arms commitments here.

Mr. Bhutto at the same time appears to be making a genuine effort to allocate a larger share of Pakistan's \$10-billion gross national product to answer the country's desperate social needs.

In recent weeks the government has been promulgating one major "reform" after another in fulfillment of the Pakistan People's party manifesto. The President's critics dismiss the program as cosmetic rather than real measures to improve the lot of the workers and lower-middle classes who are Mr. Bhutto's strongest constituency. Some examples:

150-acre limit on land ownership. But the land law is riddled with loopholes. A large landowner, for example, can parcel out his holdings to relatives and still maintain control. Mr. Bhutto is himself an important hereditary landholder in the state of Sind and has bragged that he is paying a large personal price for the reform.

Establishment of free public schools for the common people. Education is now primarily a private enterprise and a privilege of the better-off. The hitch is that Pakistan is now without the financial resources to undertake so large a step. Of all Mr. Bhutto's reforms, this is the one with a large price tag.

To those who complain that Mr. Bhutto's promises have borne little fruit in day-to-day life, the president says: "If you take an aspirin you must wait 15 minutes for your headache to go away. Wait. Be patient."

But there is a limit to the national patience. Prices are going up. Hoarding has become

serious. Pakistan's inventory of raw materials is dwindling to the vanishing point. So are its foreign exchange reserves. The government is printing money madly.

The most serious threat to Pakistan's national survival are the forces of separatism in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier states, which hold about a quarter of Pakistan's 55-million population. Inspired by the example of Bangladesh, the two states have been demanding greater autonomy from the central government and Mr. Bhutto has reached a temporary truce with the leader of the insurgent forces, Wali Khan, head of the pro-Soviet National Awami party.

The breakaway prospects are not regarded as serious at the moment due to this détente as well as promises of greater autonomy in the new constitution. It is to be promulgated next Aug. 14, when Mr. Bhutto has promised to end the state of martial law and reconvene the National Assembly for the first time in more than a year.

'New Statesman' Controversy in London

Crossman Sasses the Bosses

LONDON (WP)—Richard Crossman, a longtime journalist and a cabinet minister in the last Labor government, came out of a hospital about a week ago to be told that he was fired as editor of the weekly New Statesman.

Last Thursday, Mr. Crossman turned his column in the celebrated left-wing journal into a devastating attack on his bosses. The magazine's board, he wrote, is "a self-perpetuating oligarchy... responsible neither to the shareholders nor to the staff... Neither its size nor its membership equips it to enunciate an editorial policy which breaks away from the tradition of the New Statesman... What is wrong with its running has as much to do with the inadequacy of the board as it has to do with any failures of the staff."

Of his own dismissal, Mr. Crossman said: "They might have done it more elegantly."

The 1,400-word attack may mark the first time that a fired writer has used his employer's organ to denounce the boss. It adds one more episode to an affair that has political and journalistic tongues wagging in London.

A week ago today, the 61-year-old Crossman, who had just recovered from a severe abdominal operation, was summoned to the apartment of Lord Campbell of Eskan, chairman of the New Statesman's board.

Lord Campbell told Mr. Crossman that under his editorship the paper had become too "pre-occupied" with politics, particu-



Richard Crossman

larly the internal politics of the Labor party. Lord Campbell offered to let Mr. Crossman resign on grounds of ill-health, but the editor insisted that his dismissal be called by its rightful name.

Mr. Crossman agreed to stay on as editor until a successor was named and it was from his office that he delivered Thursday's attack.

About 10 years ago, the weekly reached its peak circulation of 90,000 and then began falling back. Mr. Crossman, who had left the magazine after a long

term as deputy editor, was brought in 18 months ago and quickly added a few thousand readers. But they could not be held and sales are now down to about 70,000. Among New Statesman staffers, this circulation drop, not Mr. Crossman's political interests, is thought to be the real reason for his ouster.

Last week, Lord Campbell described for the Times of London what he saw as Mr. Crossman's failings—"his age, his health, his manner, which some of the staff found hectoring, as well as the concentration on Westminster politics."

Mr. Crossman retorted that these were "defects he had never previously mentioned to me." He acknowledged that in his first six months as editor "the paper was a bit stodgy" because he had overloaded it with politics. More recently, he observed, he had cut back.

In any event, he said, "The New Statesman is a Socialist weekly fully committed to party controversy or it is nothing."

The public row has obviously joined the six other members of Lord Campbell's board. It has agreed that Mr. Crossman's successor will be chosen by a committee equally divided between board members and representatives of the New Statesman's editorial staff.

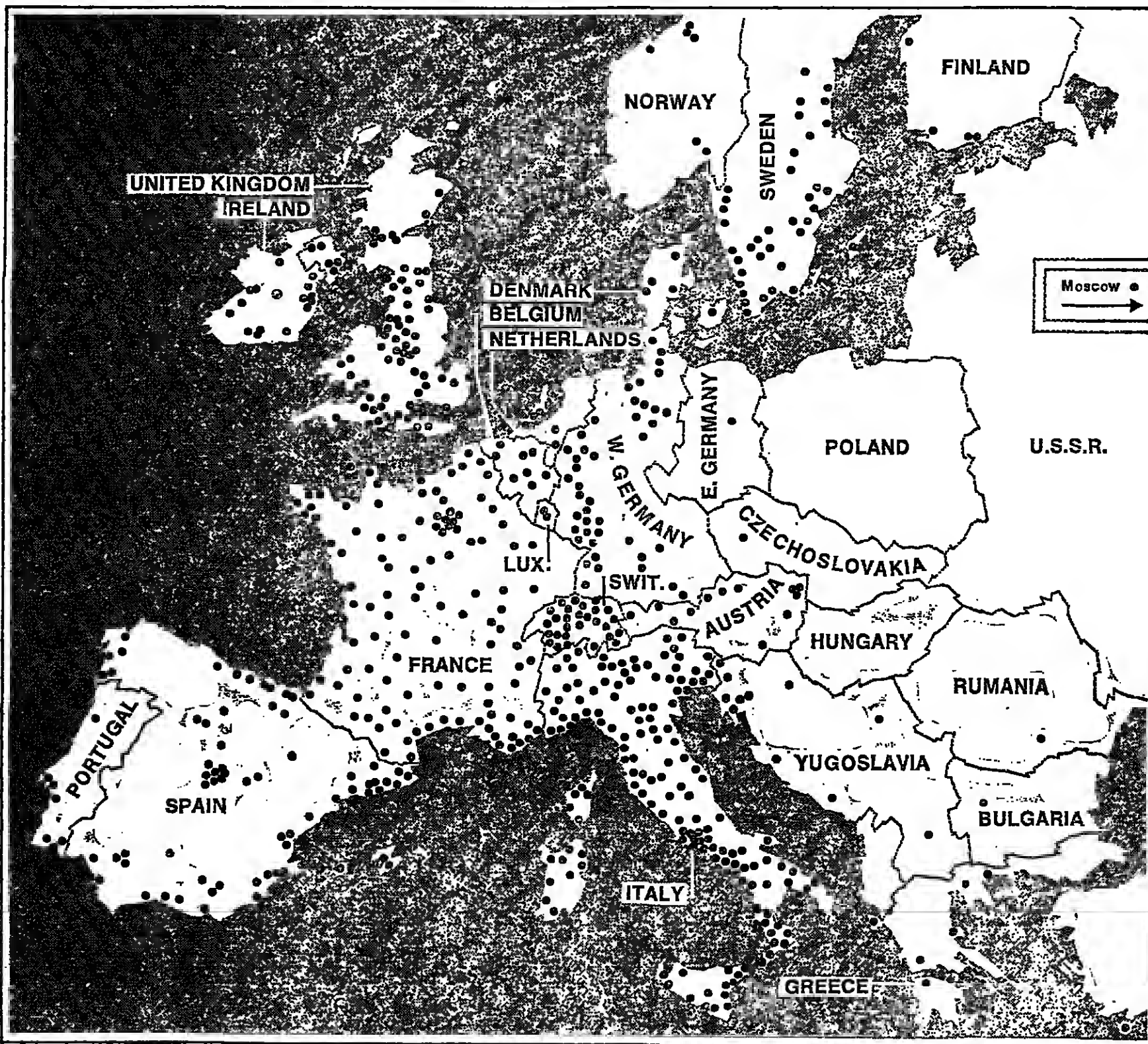
This is thought to be the first time that working journalists on a British publication have had a voice in selecting the editor.

That, Mr. Crossman said, "is a change which I warmly welcome."

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds			
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change	
Abell 4 1/2% 7/27	53 99 1/2 100 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 5 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 6 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 7 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 8 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 9 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 10 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 11 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 12 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 13 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 14 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 15 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 16 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
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Abell 70 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 71 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 72 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 73 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 74 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 75 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 76 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 77 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 78 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 79 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 80 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 81 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 82 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
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Abell 90 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 91 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 92 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 93 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 94 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 95 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 96 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 97 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 98 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 99 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	
Abell 100 1/2% 7/27	11 10 1/2 101 1/2	+1/2	

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THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. has been called by the Management and will take place at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on April 11th, 1972, at 10:00 a.m.

AGENDA

- Approval of a Resolution to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. to modify the provisions thereof and to clarify other technical points in keeping with regulatory requirements of the Federal Republic of Germany. Details of the amendments to be proposed in this Resolution may be obtained from the registered office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, or from the offices of the banks listed below.
- Approval of a Resolution to provide for the liquidation of the Company under certain circumstances, as provided in Article V, No. 10, of the Articles of Incorporation, the Resolution to read as follows: "If, at any time, the corporation should be obligated to repurchase its issued shares, in whole or in part, from the shareholders and if, as a result of such repurchases there should be outstanding less than 20% of the authorized capital of the corporation, redemptions will cease and the corporation shall be automatically liquidated."
- Consideration of dividend.
- Approval of Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1971.
- Related items.

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cast on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Fund containing the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1971, may be obtained upon request from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas Islands or from the offices of the banks listed below, without cost to the shareholder. Holders of bearer shares will be entitled to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or presentation of a voucher which may be obtained from any of the banks listed below. Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a voucher obtained from one of the banks listed below to Messrs. Chiello and Teberg, c/o The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas Islands. The form of proxy and voucher must be received by Messrs. Chiello and Teberg by April 14, 1972, to be voted at the meeting.

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Managing Director

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à Luxembourg.
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Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg, Paris, France.

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Toronto, Canada.

The Royal Bank of Canada
(France)
3 Rue de la Paix
Paris, France.

JAPAN GROWTH FUNDS

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of JAPAN GROWTH FUND S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on April 12th, 1972, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To hear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the directors;
 - b. the statutory auditor;
- To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1971.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1971.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting will be present and that decisions will be taken at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote on a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 12th, 1972, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen,
LUXEMBOURG.

The Board of Directors

New York Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Chg

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
Govt 10 1/2% 10/79	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	+1/4
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0

Market Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dow Jones	1,154.25	1,152.50	1,153.25	+0.75
S&P 500	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
Nasdaq	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
NYSE	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
AMEX	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
NYSE	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
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AMEX	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125
NYSE	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125

Eurobond Market

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
Govt 10 1/2% 10/79	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	+1/4
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg
Govt 10 1/2% 10/79	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	+1/4
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0

To Our Readers

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Over-Counter Market

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Govt 10 1/2% 10/79	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/2	+1/4
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0

Still on Offer

£40 million from Warner Lambert Ltd., with expected 4 1/2% coupon and conversion premium around 18 percent.

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Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
Govt 10 1/4% 10/79	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0
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NYSE	115.25	115.00	115.125	+0.125

Eurobond Market

International			
(A weekly list of non-dollar U.S. Units of Account)			
D.H. Basis		S. A. Basis	
Argentina 81-67	105	106	Brazil
Brazil 81-63	102	104	Czech
France 81-63	102	104	Denmark
Germany 513-78	108	90	France
Italy 71-80	102	102	Germany
Japan 81-65	105 1/4	104	Italy
U.S. 74-78	100 1/2	101 1/2	Japan
U.S. 74-78	100 1/2	101 1/2	U.S.
U.S. 74-78	100 1/2	101 1/2	U.S.
U.S. 74-78	100 1/2	101 1/2	U.S.
U.S. 74-78	100 1/2	101 1/2	U.S.
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U.S. 74-78			

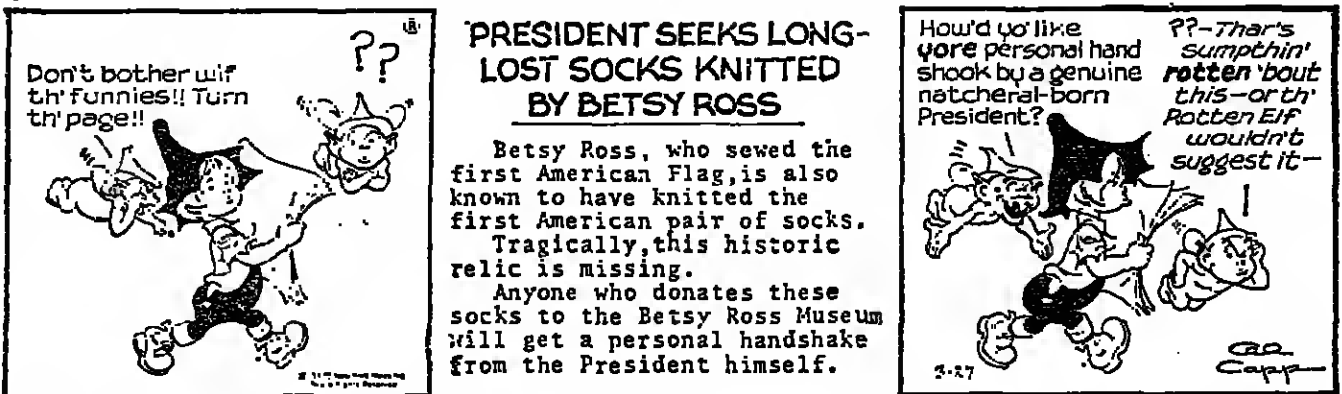
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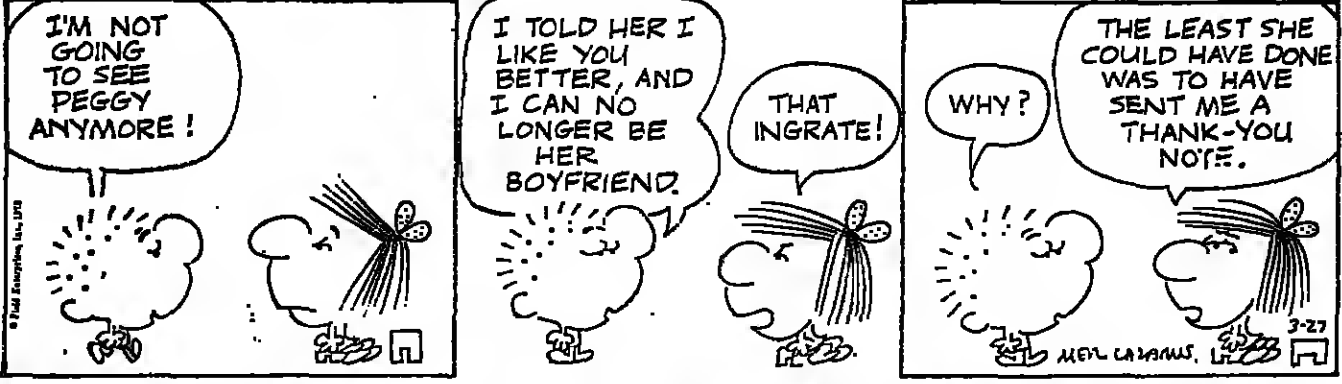
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BUZZ SAWYER



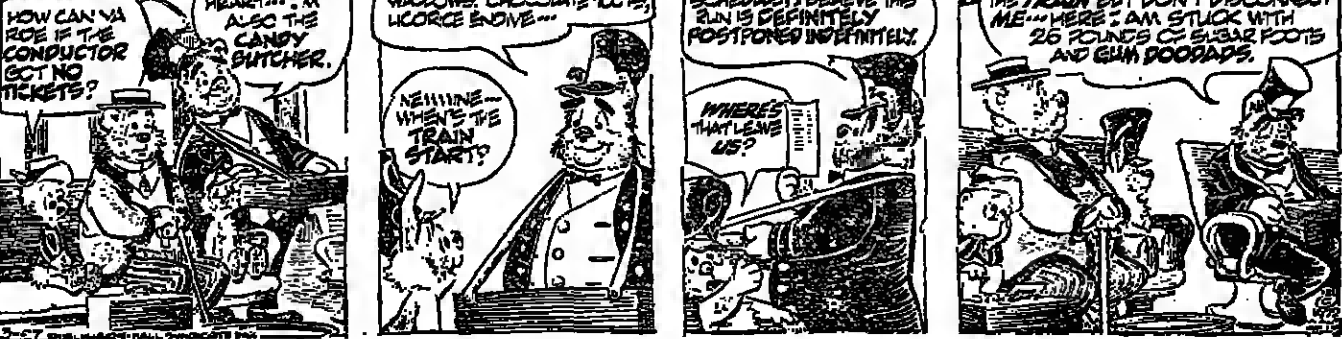
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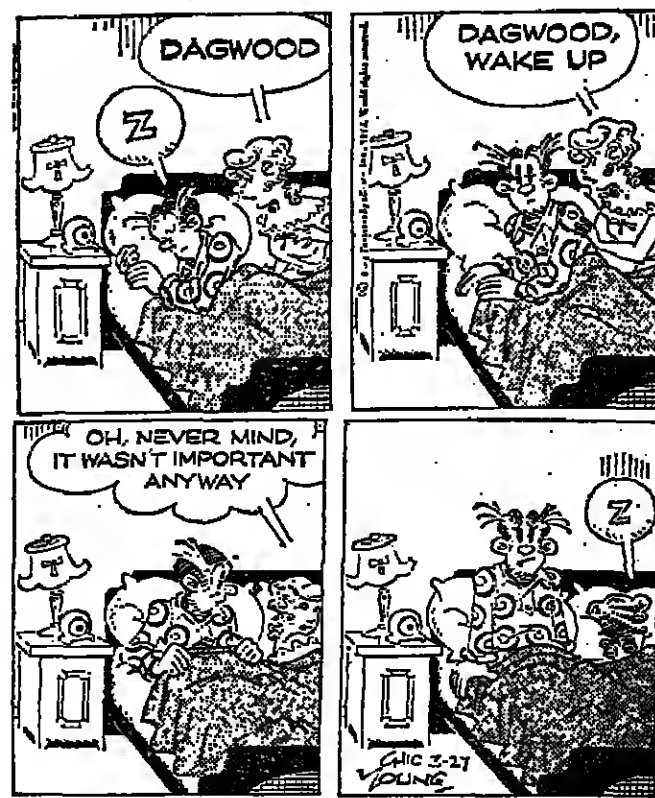
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal presented a difficult dummy-play problem. South reached a four-heart contract by the rather surprising route shown. When his sub-minimum one-heart opening bid was raised to two hearts he bid game, not so much because he expected to make it a remote chance—but because he was afraid that his opponents would enter the auction and make a part-score in spades.

The opening lead was the spade king and declarer ruffed in the closed hand. Fanning his hopes on even breaks in both hearts and clubs, South then led a low heart and won in dummy with the queen when West ducked. He continued with the heart jack, and discovered the four-one trump break that proved fatal. West took the heart ace and continued spades, leaving South with only nine tricks.

Nonetheless, four hearts was a reasonable contract as dummy produced ideally fitting cards in hearts and clubs, and there was

a line of play that would have succeeded against the bad trump division. However it is not easy to find with all the cards in view, let alone at the table.

After winning the second trick with the heart queen, South would have had to ruff a spade and then use dummy's club entries to ruff two more spades. The position would then have been this:

NORTH		
♠ 8	♥ 9	♦ 52
♣ 7		
WEST		
♠ A64	♥ —	♦ KJ984
♣ Q73		
SOUTH		
♠ —	♥ —	♦ K96
♣ A106		

South would have led the club king, and West would have ruffed to give the defense its first trick. But South would have remained in control and made the contract with dummy's trumps sliding over West and his good clubs.

NORTH		
♠ 87542	♥ QJ9	♦ 52
♣ Q7		
WEST		
♠ AK96	♥ A642	♦ Q73
♣ 85		
EAST		
♠ QJ103	♥ 3	♦ KJ984
♣ KJ102		
SOUTH (D)		
♠ K10875	♥ A106	♦ K9643
♣ K9643		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 2♥ Pass
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
West led the spade king.

ABBOTT	ELLS	ERDAMS
CRUSH	QUITTER	FAT
METER	ARIELO	TIME
EAT	UNSEI	WERS
DELIVE	SINAP	HEEL
STREETIS	SAJO	
ARCT	HILL	RABBI
SAUTE	GOON	SIURUP
HYPER	HAIRP	SNETS
WIM	SEALS	DICTATE
DINUS	ASHAKE	PRO
QUITTER	UP	AOANO
BAFADLESIS	RAINUP	
SEIGE	THE	SYSTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



KNOW WHAT I THINK, MOM? I THINK SOME ROOK, UNLUCKY PERSON HAD A ACCIDENT!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUSUY

PITED

AERIPT

TRIMAN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumble: GNOME EMPTY SIMILE NEARBY
Answer: Not highly prized, but often honorable—PATENTIONS

BOOKS

THE PATTON PAPERS, 1885-1940

By Martin Blumenson. 996 pp. Illustrated with photographs and with maps by Samuel H. Bryant. Houghton Mifflin. \$15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AFTER wading through military historian Martin Blumenson's eighth book, "The Patton Papers, 1885-1940," I confess that what springs first to mind are about a dozen reasons why not to recommend this bulky tome. Nearly a thousand pages of personal correspondence, articles, lecture notes, and so forth by a soldier primarily remembered as a man of action? A thousand pages that don't begin to cover the period of Patton's greatest fame and notoriety—1940-1945, the ranks of general officer and came to be regarded by some as the American soldier most responsible for victory in World War II? Who cares? Who needs the eulogist?

Moreover, from looking back on the career of George S. Patton Jr. from the peak of present fashion, he will seem to many to have been the complete American villain. To say that he was an authoritarian is gratuitous, but the fact remains that he was an elitist who called black servants "nigger boys," and maintained that one trouble with this country is that its system obscures the natural aristocracy from which its military leaders must perform step forward. He yearned constantly for war ("To me war is as much a move of an art as a sculpture"), and he regarded peacetime as a preparation for more glorious holocausts.

He did not even pretend to be a patriot ("I would just as gladly fight for any country against any country, except this one"), and his strictures against fighting this country would seem to have been purely sentimental ("There is no use concealing things from you," he wrote to his wife-to-be from West Point, "for you might help and ought to know. I want to be a dictator or a president").

He was instrumental in the 1932 rout of the bonus marchers encamped at Anacostia Flats in Washington, and believed them to "be infiltrated by Communist agents that were inciting them to revolution." He was the ultimate stickler for military detail (what Army folk like to call a poultry epistle); he claimed to have changed his uniform 15 times a day while at West Point; he liked to see his troops' hair cut to the scalp; he forbade ducking the head to meet the hand when saluting. All in all, then, he was someone who would have been for doubling antiballistic missile sites and proliferating nuclear warheads (although not, of course, at the expense of an adequate force of fighting tanks).

He might even have occupied the office next to Gen. Jack D. Ripper's in "Dr. Strangelove." So, one is tempted to ask, who needs his "Papers"?

And yet one need only dip into Mr. Blumenson's prologue to catch the fascination of this book. Patton strove so desperately to succeed out of his sense of insecurity, Blumenson postulates—out of a need to justify parental love he never felt he deserved. His notorious transgression during World War II—which led to the famous incident of his striking the shell-shocked soldier—may well have been caused by "sub-dural hematoma," Blumenson

suggests—a pressuring pool of blood between the skull and the brain-coverings caused, in Patton's case, by the numerous injuries he sustained in his hyperactive life. One may dismiss such speculations as nuckle psychology and a simplistic medical catch-all, but one's appetite is at least whetted.

And, to a surprising degree, one's appetite is sustained by what follows. True, the book is a patchwork of Patton's papers, but it is stitched together so neatly by Blumenson's interconnecting narrative that the result reads just about as smoothly as, say, Joseph Lash's "Eleanor and Franklin." (In fact, since one has anticipated a disconnected collection of documents, one is more pleasantly surprised by the narrative's coherence than annoyed by the occasional discontinuities and its compulsive adherence to chronology.)

Equally surprising, considering the prevailing stereotype of Patton as a profane, slapdash soldier, the man really does turn out to be a complex, sensitive personality—poignant in his persistent self-deprecation ("Fa, I am stupid; there is no more paper, I am stupid. It is truly unfortunate that such earnestness and tenacity and so much ambition should have been put into a body incapable of doing anything but wish..."); deeply cursed with the egotism of the emotionally insecure (the writes about virtually nothing but himself and his accomplishments); devoted as a son and husband to a degree that reinvests clichés with meaning; so dedicated a recorder of inspirational maxims and aphorisms that his triteness begins to stir with truth.

And there is the remarkably clear picture of Patton's personal growth from a mediocre student at the Point to one of the Army's outstanding officers. There are absorbing accounts of lesser-known aspects of his life: his competition in the pentathlon event at the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm; his tour with Gen. John J. Pershing on the Punitive Expedition in Mexico, where he personally took the life of one of Pancho Villa's captains; his fondness for the game of polo during the Battle of the Marne-Arme (1918), which makes even the recent movie version of his World War II career seem tame.

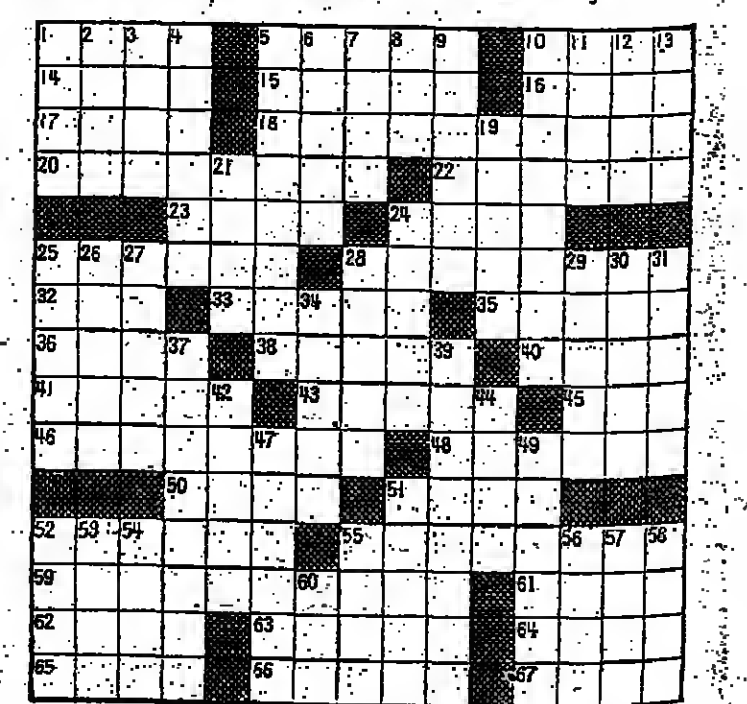
The fascination keeps growing. Why was Patton so adolescent prone? How could such an intelligent man be so abominable at spelling words? (Blumenson believes that Patton enjoyed being corrected by his father, but that again seems too pat, and doesn't begin to explain the almost diabolic perversity of his errors.) How did he come to be the embodiment of all that we once judged to be America's virtue and is now so widely judged to be her shame? Yes, there is much that is tedious and repetitive in this overlong book, and yes, Patton's mind is finally what is interesting (and he was an awful poet). But to be perfectly honest, I can hardly wait for Volume II of Mr. Blumenson's project.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Explosives	48 Type of night	19 City of France
5 Defunct birds	50 Cysts	21 Ball team
10 Wading bird	51 Ernie	24 Quotes
16 Old West name	52 Asseot	25 Garret
18 Wear away	53 Marquette's lake	26 Miss Bara
19 To be, in Paris	59 Nonsense	27 King or queen
17 Box	61 Alaskan cape	28 Hebrew abode of spirits
18 Wingless birds	62 Two-toed sloth	29 Revenue, in France
20 Indian of Florida	63 Vienna's river, - to Austrians	30 Canonical hour
22 Celtic priests	64 Volcano	31 Slumbered
23 Cars	65 Weather-ear abbr.	34 Buffalo butters
24 Hooveycumb unit	66 British guns	37 Reduced speed
25 Greek goddess	67 Police activity	38 King condemned to pushing a rock
28 Belt weapons		
32 In spite of: Var.		
33 Shell creature		
35 Appropriate in a way		
36 Sawbucks		
38 Synonym and family		
40 Heraldic division		
41 Objects of devotion		
43 Silk dye		
45 Inside info.		
46 Merry-go-round: Var.		



Beats Florida State, 81-76

UCLA Continues an Era With 6th Straight NCAA

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (UPI)—There may come a day when the University of California, Los Angeles, is no longer the national collegiate basketball champion. But that time seemed a way yesterday after UCLA defeated Florida State, 81-76, to win its sixth consecutive National Collegiate Athletic Association title and eighth in the last nine seasons.

After-Game Pressure Scares Bruins' Walton

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (UPI)—They brought Bill Walton to be interviewed yesterday afternoon and the 6-foot-11 UCLA sophomore turned into a reluctant and somewhat disappointed giant. The man who had singlehandedly destroyed Louisville on Tuesday and played a crucial role in UCLA's 81-76 victory yesterday over Florida State for the NCAA title literally had to be escorted into the press room by a coach, John Wooden.

"You didn't say it was going to be like this, coach," said the lanky Walton, looking over his inquisitive face and a battery of microphones in his face. "I'm leaving."

"Come on, Bill," replied Wooden. "It won't be so bad. I promise."

So the source of college basketball's most dramatic moments, then and now, thought his team "didn't" say that good "against Florida State."

"We didn't dominate the game like I know we can," he said, even though the Bruins were ever in serious danger after rallying from a seven-point early deficit to a 16-point lead in the second half.

"If we had played more of an offense, it would have been a lot different," Walton continued. "I didn't play a good game; we didn't like to back into things, we like to win things convincingly."

Henry Bibby, the Bruins' senior captain who finished his career on a third straight national championship, also seemed disheartened with the Bruins' performance. With UCLA, success now seems to be taken for granted. How the Bruins play the game is more important.

"It gets to be old after a while," said Bibby with a wink and a grin. "The only graduating senior starter, Bibby has played and won all three years, UCLA losing only three of 90 games in that span."

and only one senior, Henry Bibby, did its usual thing by completing an unbeaten season with its 30th victory of 1971-1972 and its 45th triumph in a row over two seasons.

The victory also gave Wooden his third 30-0 season. The Bruins went unbeaten in 1954 and 1957. There were some moments early in the final when the Bruins were behind. But they were hardly cause for worry as UCLA kept cool and came back as Big Bill Walton began to score.

The sophomore was selected as the outstanding player in the tournament.

The Bruins' 6-foot-11-high All-American center scored 24 points, hauled down 30 rebounds and blocked four shots before a crowd of 15,063 in the Los Angeles Arena.

In the early going, the Florida State defense sagged on Walton and with sharp outside shooting, the Seminoles raced to a 21-14 lead in the first 6 1/2 minutes. But Walton soon got help from sophomore forward Keith Wilkes and fellow All-American Henry Bibby. Wilkes finished with 23 points and Bibby had 18.

Outside shots by Greg Samuel, Ron King, Rowland Garrett and Reggie Royals gave Florida State its early margin. Wooden sat calmly through this and, after the game, said, "You can get behind because of excellent outside shooting but not beaten by outside shooting."

In that early going, Walton didn't make a basket. He finally got his first field goal on a six-foot bank shot that tied the count at 21-21.

From then on, UCLA never trailed and ran to a 60-39 half-time lead.

Walton ran into foul trouble in the second half and Wooden sat him down for six minutes when he picked up his fourth foul. UCLA was ahead, 67-56, and Florida State then scored four straight points to cut the margin to seven. But UCLA, with 6-11 reserve center Swen Nater, held steady and when Walton came back to action with five minutes to play, the Bruins' lead had gone to nine points, 77-68.

North Carolina, with Robert McAdoo scoring 30 points and Dennis Worthy adding 27, won the consolation game a 105-91 victory over Louisville.

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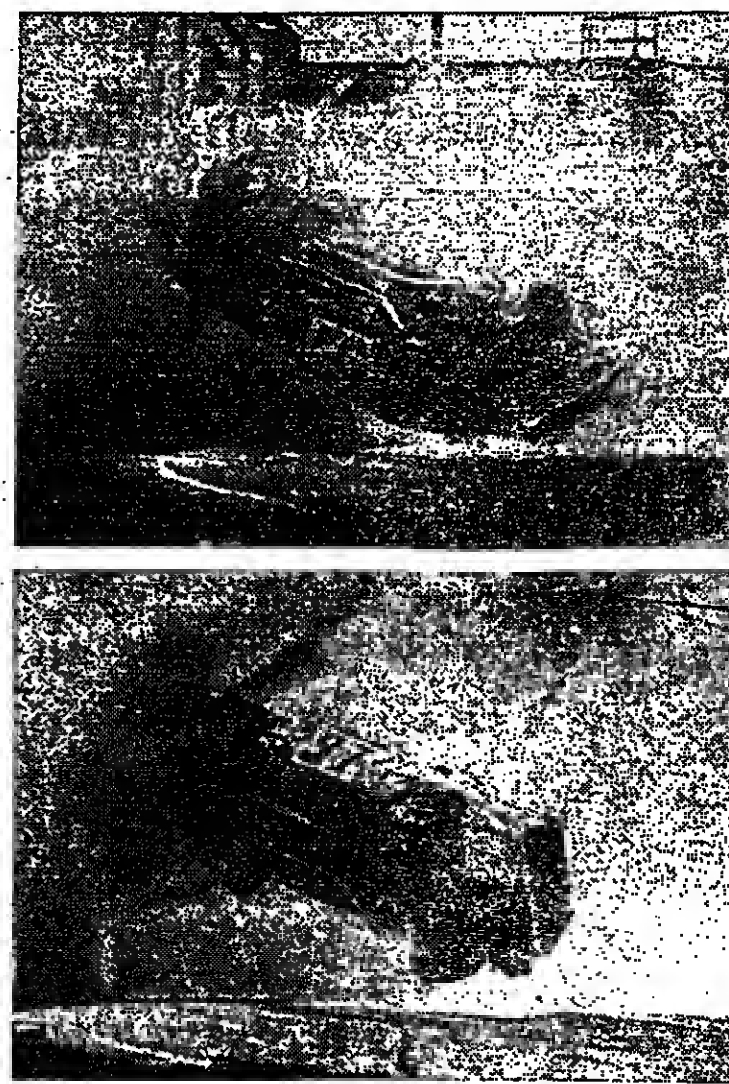
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BOUNCES BACK—A Camaro driven by Roberto Quintanilla Jr. of Mexico flips over and quickly bounces right side up in Sebring race. Driver escaped with minor injuries.

Hull Scores 600th Goal As Hawks Tie Bruins

BOSTON, March 26 (UPI)—Bobby Hull scored the 600th goal of his National Hockey League career with 2 minutes 26 seconds remaining last night to tie the Chicago Black Hawks to a 5-5 tie with the Boston Bruins.

Hull, in his 15th season, got his 46th goal after third-period scores by Phil Esposito and Johnny Bucyk had given the Bruins a 5-4 lead. The deadlock extended goalie Gerry Cheevers' unbeaten streak to 32 games for Boston.

Esposito, who also had a second-period goal, ran his league-leading point total to 129 with his record 28th power-play score and 64th goal early in the final period.

John McKenzie and Bobby Orr scored the other Boston goals. Orr was his 36th. Dennis Hull had two goals and Edie Nestorenko and Jerry Korab one each for Chicago.

Bobby Hull, who received a 30-second standing ovation from the capacity Boston Garden crowd of 14,995, became only the second player in NHL history to reach the 600-goal plateau. Gordie Howe, who retired shortly before the start of this season after 25 years with Detroit, holds the record with 788 goals. The Chicago left wing has scored 50 more goals in the last 13 seasons and 40 or more in the last eight.

Flyers 3, Seals 0
Philadelphia moved into a tie

NHL Standings
East Division

W L T Pts. GF GA
Boston 32 10 15 81 181
New York 28 14 12 68 177
Montreal 24 16 10 58 188
Toronto 21 20 14 56 196
Detroit 19 23 12 50 218
Vancouver 15 27 6 36 197

West Division
Chicago 43 17 14 100 239
Minnesota 35 28 11 74 184
St. Louis 31 26 11 73 204
Philadelphia 27 32 12 66 193
Pittsburgh 24 38 12 60 234
Columbus 22 36 12 56 212
Los Angeles 16 48 4 36 189

*Chicago won 4-1.
*Philadelphia won 4-1.
*Columbus won 4-1.

Friday's Game
Vancouver 6, Toronto 0. Andre Boudrias' goal in final period gave Canucks the lead. Bobby Schumacher scored his ninth and 10th goals for the winners.

Saturday's Games
Chicago 6, Boston 5 (Hull, D. Hull, 2, Korab, Nestorenko; Bucyk, Esposito, 2, Orr, McKenzie).
New York 3, Montreal 0 (Boudrias, Tazewell, Goyette; Cournoyer, Larose, P. Mahovlich).

Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 2 (Prosser, 2, Stastny, Gibeau, Hampson).
Philadelphia 3, California 0 (Clark, 2, Clement).

Los Angeles 6, Detroit 3 (Murphy 6, Boudrias, Bennett; Delvecchio, Ecclestone, Stastny).
Dallas 10, Memphis 6 (Freeman 2, Dallas 10, Memphis 6).

ABA Results
Friday's Games
Floridians 115, Carolina 113 (Carlin 27, Jabali 25; Carter 26, Johnson 17).
Floridians clinch tie for fourth in East on George "Tinsley" only basket.

Deaver 93, Indiana 82 (Simmons 21, Boshoff 17; McGinnis 24, Freeman 21).
Dallas 118, Memphis 99 (Freeman 22, Dallas 118, Memphis 99).

Philadelphia 99 (Love, Sloan 22, Van Lier 17; Cunningham 20, Wohl 18).
Houston 127, Cleveland 119 (Tomjanovich 35, Murphy 35; Johnson 31, Carr 27).

Detroit 112, Buffalo 105 (Bing 37, Walker 22; Smith 33, Hummer 21).
Cincinnati 119, San Francisco 102 (Maravich 33, May 17; Fortman 22, Williams 19).

San Antonio 121, New York 88 (Allen 22, Robertson 21; Jackson, Miles 12).
Bradley, Memphis 111. Oscar Robertson, not since March 6 with abdominal injury, returns to Bucks' lineup.

Saturday's Games
New York 88, Cleveland 83 (Prasler 21, Deschamps 12; Carr 22, Smith 19).
Boston 117, Buffalo 116 (Ewell 31, Pritchett 11; 2, Smith 27, R. Smith 24).

Cincinnati 121, Detroit 105 (Love 30, Sloan 21; Walker 32, Bing, Duncanson 30).
Houston 106, Baltimore 85 (Murphy 27, Davis 22; Carr 18, Martin 18).

Phoenix 119, Seattle 99 (Scott 21, Hawkins, Walk 10; Winfield 28, McConda 20).
Milwaukee 119, Cincinnati 93 (Jabbar 21, Allen 21; Archibald 22, T. Van Arsdale 20).

Hernandez Retains Title
BARCELONA, March 26 (Reuters)—Jose Hernandez of Spain retained his European super welterweight title here Friday by fighting a 15-round draw with French challenger Jacques Rechichien.

Andretti, Ickx Drive Winner

Ferraris Run 1-2 at Sebring

By John S. Radosta

SEBRING, Fla., March 26 (UPI)—Mario Andretti of the United States and Jacky Ickx of Belgium won the 12 Hours of Sebring last night in a relatively easy one-two finish for the Ferrari factory. The runner-up was driven by Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Tim Schenken of Australia.

It was the third consecutive victory for the blood red Ferrari 512P sports car in the 1972 World Manufacturers' Championship, the other victories having been scored at Buenos Aires and Daytona, Fla. It also marked the third time Andretti has been a co-winner here; he made the winner's circle in 1967 and 1970.

1,347 Miles Covered
The Andretti-Ickx Ferrari, numbered 3, covered 1,347 miles in the 12 hours at an average speed of 111.50 miles an hour. The Peterson-Schenken car, numbered 3, covered 257 laps, two less than the winner.

In third place was an Alfa Romeo 33/3TT sports car driven by Nino Vaccarella, a schoolmaster from Palermo, Sicily, and Tonia Hezemans of the Netherlands. They completed 235 laps. In the last seven minutes, Vaccarella lost 14 minutes coping with a balky gear shift lever.

The fourth-place car, and first in the grand touring class, was a Corvette driven by Dave Heinz of Tampa, Fla., and Bob Johnson of Marietta, Ohio.

Fifth place and first in class for GT cars of under 2 liters, went to a Porsche 911S driven by Peter Gregg and Hurley Haywood, both of Jacksonville, Fla. The order of finish was affected by a dramatic development near the end of the race. With two hours left to go, the No. 4 Ferrari, driven by Clay Regazzoni, was leading when a loose battery cable short-circuited, causing a fire that ruined the car. The car had completed 215 laps. Regazzoni's co-driver was Brian Redman of England.

All Ferrari
The Andretti-Ickx and Regazzoni-Redman Ferraris had dominated the race from its start at 11:05 a.m. with numerous changes of lead between them.

But as dusk fell, Regazzoni-Redman firmly took over after a disastrous pair of flat tires took the Andretti-Ickx car, then leading, four laps. It was after Regazzoni's fire that the No. 2 Ferrari resumed the lead.

Andretti and Ickx won a purse of only \$5,000, plus accessory awards, but purses are secondary

in manufacturers' races to the prestige of winning.

The only opposition to the Ferrari came from another factory team of Alfa Romeo 33/3TT sports cars, but three of them dropped out, leaving the No. 33 Vaccarella and Hezemans car to carry on against the other Italian machines.

Peter Revson, American co-driver of the No. 31 Alfa, was excluded from the race this afternoon after a quarrel with an official who charged him with using an obscene gesture and knocking off his hat. Revson was replaced by Andrea de Adamich, whose original Alfa was wrecked.

The dispute between Revson and Charles Erwood, the "clerk of the course," started after Revson was black-flagged into the pits for allegedly passing another car under the yellow caution flag.

Set Down
Revson angrily denied the charge in a hearing before the stewards and said he had been needlessly called in from the competition. He said the incident was another instance of "amateurs" officiating at professional races.

Yesterday's 12-hour race was the third round in the 1972

series of races on three continents for the World Manufacturers' Championship. It also was the 22d and last one run on the 5.2-mile road course laid on the rough surface of Sebring Airport, a World War II training base. The promoters hope to build a new course next year.

The field consisted of 61 starts in four classes—sports, grand touring, touring and sedans. The sedans were not eligible for championship points—they raced only for purses.

The major attention was devoted to the sports cars, racing under a new limit on engine size—3.0 liters in place of last year's 5 liters. They are basically the same as the formula one cars of Grand Prix competition, but they are returned to run longer.

The No. 32 Alfa of Vito Elford and Helmut Marko pursued the Ferraris, but dropped out in late afternoon with a seized engine.

Two other promising competitors were done in by mechanical problems. The No. 7 Mirage Ford of Derek Bell-Glis Van Lennep had a succession of transmission malfunctions and eventually retired with a broken differential.

The No. 12 Lola-Ford of Reine Wisell and Gerard Larrousse was plagued all night by suspension difficulties.

